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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

TO SUBSCRIBERS WHO WISH TO SEND "THE LITERARY DIGEST" TO EUROPE—*Many of our readers, as is evidenced by our correspondence, desire to mail the July 31st number of THE LITERARY DIGEST, containing the Colored War-Maps and War-History features, to relatives and friends in the warring countries. For their benefit and for the benefit of others to whom this notice may offer the first suggestion, we would state that for 15 cents each (5 cents of this sum is for postage) we will mail copies of that number, while they last, to such addresses as they may designate. Because of the government censorship abroad, foreign residents do not have access to the complete war-news service that LITERARY DIGEST subscribers enjoy, and this publication coming to them through the thoughtful kindness of some American friend or relative is sure to be appreciated. Send 15 cents for each copy you wish mailed and please write addresses very clearly.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, *354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.*

SUMMING UP A YEAR OF SLAUGHTER

ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST, "the greatest and the most impressive peace propaganda this world has ever seen closed the first year of its activities," one of our editorial writers remarks, but he notes with many of his fellows the entire absence on this anniversary of any pacific note in the utterances coming from the spokesmen of the European belligerents. Germany "still possesses the determination to conquer," to fight until her "enemies are crusht." Russia "must continue the war—should it last for several years—until the enemy is completely crusht." England's duty, "which we shall fulfil," says the Prime Minister, "is to continue to the end in the course which we have chosen." The French Army, we are told, is absolutely confident of victory, and "the people behind the Army to a man are equally so." From the other fighting nations come similar declarations of the certainty of an eventual triumph and the settled determination to "see the thing through." Peace, therefore, seems to American observers further away than at any time since the war began, particularly as most of them can see no immediate prospect of any decisive military action. Looking backward, they see with the Omaha *World-Herald*, "a drawn battle, with the advantage on the soil of Europe resting with Germany, and on the sea and in the colonies with Great Britain." As matters stand, says the Detroit *Free Press*, "there has been a year of the most desperate and costly campaigning in the history of the human race, and the net result is practically a stalemate." For both sides, in this editor's opinion, the reasons for both optimism and pessimism nearly balance:

"The optimistic view from the German standpoint has for its excuse a demonstrated ability to prevent invasion and to live successfully on resources developed within the two Empires; a pessimistic view arises from realization of an apparent inability to break through the encircling cordon. From the standpoint of the Allies, optimism considers the manner in which the Germans have been isolated; pessimism speaks of the powerlessness of the Entente armies to make any material advance."

Yet if the war were to end now, with Warsaw in the hands of the Teuton forces and the Russian Army retreating from Poland, Germany, say several papers, would be indisputably the victor. In a full-page editorial review of the main military phases of the first year, Mr. Frank H. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*, comes to this conclusion. Of the four great campaigns of the war, the first—that of Germany against France—was a failure in that France was not disposed of. Mr. Simonds explains:

"Its initial successes were due to the violation of the Belgian frontier, and when the French Army had been reconcentrated it outfought the German, heavily defeated it, but in its turn failed to force the Germans out of a large district of northern France, which had been occupied in the dash from Belgium. . . . . .

"In this campaign the British part was slight until the Battles of Flanders, but here the British won a remarkable triumph against great odds and saved the Channel ports. German failure was not due to bad generalship or incidental mistakes; it was due to the amazing French rally and to the fact that what had been attempted was beyond the capacity even of Germans."

Secondly, Russia's offensive against Austria failed because of the ability of the Germans to reenforce their ally and the superiority of German over Russian troops, tho the final Russian disaster was due in large part to failure of ammunition-supplies and lack of heavy artillery. Of the Allied offensive in the West, this writer says:

"The Germans have simply dug themselves into northern France, and are able to supply the men and ammunition to meet any offensive. The greatness of the French losses and the concomitant failure of the British to get up men or feed their guns explain Allied failure in this field, and there is no present promise of a change. German defense here has been as brilliantly successful as the operations against Russia."

Of the fourth major campaign—that against Russia, which included Mackensen's drive through Galicia and the capture of Warsaw on August 5, Mr. Simonds says that it demonstrates "the enormous resources of Germany in men and munitions, the

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folly of earlier predictions of approaching German exhaustion, and the comparative soundness of German confidence that victory for them is still possible or even likely." And he concludes:

"In its first year the Great War has been Napoleonic in character, but no Napoleon has appeared. Germany has displayed the same ability to meet Europe in arms that France

THE TOAST—TO ANOTHER YEAR!

—Starrett in the New York *Tribune*.

displayed from 1792 to 1814. All prospect of early peace seems to have been disposed of by the absence of any really decisive result in any field. Only a tremendous Russian disaster can now modify the general expectation that the war will continue for one or two years.

"Finally, it is accurate to say that in the military operations in Europe all the real advantage has lain with the Germans. They have failed in their greatest undertaking, but they have cleared their own frontiers, and are now fighting in Poland, Belgium, and France. Their armies have shown no sign of exhaustion or loss of morale. They have won victories which will forever be memorable."

But, asks the New York *Evening Sun*, has Germany succeeded even in this first year of the war? Her two great objectives were to nullify France as an active foe, and failing that, to nullify Russia. "Both of these attempts having collapsed, where is the military success? The temporary advantage of fighting in the enemy's country has been purchased at a cost so great in men and resources—yes, and in shattered hopes—that it can only be regarded by the cool outsider as catastrophic." In its editorial columns the New York *Times* thus sums up this situation from a frankly anti-German view-point:

"After one year of war Germany possesses Belgium; Russian Poland, where her immense armies are battling mightily, is nearly within her grasp, and she occupies a part of some of the richest provinces in northeastern France, where for many months since her retreat from the Marne she has carried on trench warfare, chiefly defensive. These are her spoils, the twelvemonth achievements of the vast military forces she has for forty years been training for the conquest of Europe.

"Germany has lost three million men, approximately 5 per cent. of her population. She has lost her island colonies in the Pacific, her West-African possessions, her fortified outpost of Kiaochow—more than a million square miles of German territory, and more than ten million people who acknowledged the German rule. She has been driven from the seas. The ships of her great merchant fleet have been destroyed or have sought refuge in her home waters or in neutral ports. Her foreign trade has been annihilated save for some precarious exchanges through the Baltic Sea, and the little traffic she carries on furtively across the territory of neutral neighbors. Of her great and costly Navy only submarines are at large and active—all the rest has either been sent to the bottom by her enemies or, because of fear of the enemy, lie concealed at Wilhelmshaven or Kiel. And her submarine boats gain for her no military advantage; they merely harass the enemy without diminishing his fighting power."

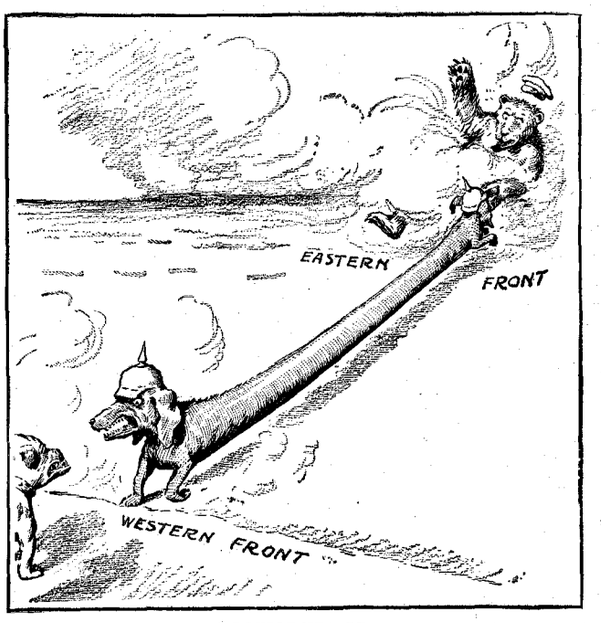
These material losses could be made good, continues *The Times*, but Germany's "moral loss is incomparably greater." According to this editor, the abhorrence with which Germany has inspired her neighbors has made them resolve to conquer her "and put her mad rulers under restraint." The Allies will win, we are told, because they must, because they would perish before bowing to the supremacy of Prussia, and "their immense superiority in men, in wealth, in power will determine the contest, even if it be prolonged for years."

Not quite so certain, the Springfield *Republican* does not care to predict the outcome of the war, but remarks that "so long as all the Allied armies are intact, so long as all the nations of the Entente hold together and are willing to endure the loss and suffering of the war, they have a chance to win."

It is on the sea that the Allies have succeeded, say several writers. Except for the British Navy, observes the New York *World*, "Germany to-day would be master of the world." True, there has been no decisive naval battle, but the work has been no less decisive. And we read further:

"German commerce has disappeared from the ocean. . . . One by one her colonies have dropt away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds. . . . . .

"British and French commerce continues because the Germans can not command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in time of peace. . . . Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British Navy enabled the French Government to supply



A DOUBLE-HEADER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

the equipment in which the Army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war."

Tho the German fleet has not been captured or destroyed, this is not to be counted against Britain, according to *The World*, since "a fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent."

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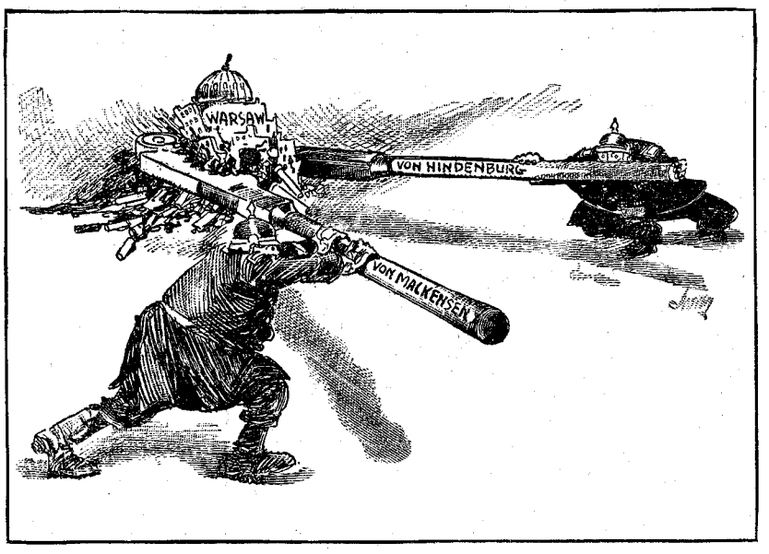

THE NUT-CRACKER.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

THE GOOSE-STEP!
—Weed in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

THE CONQUEST OF POLAND.

In the minds of many Americans, especially those sympathizing strongly with one belligerent or the other, the only hope for an early peace lies in a decisive, if not a crushing, victory. A peace or any other basis, even if possible, they would fear as being inconclusive, and perhaps provocative of new wars. These views have found able editorial expression in scores of newspapers. Yet a writer in *The New Republic* (New York) argues that when peace comes it is likely to be both inconclusive and lasting. To quote:

"When one reflects upon the extravagant cost in men and munitions requisite to the shifting of the stubborn battle-line in France by even a hundred yards, he will search in vain for substantial grounds for his belief in the definite triumph of one party or the other. . . . . .

"What kind of peace Europe shall have lies on the knees of the gods. But almost certainly it is not the kind of peace any one, either belligerent or neutral, would prescribe.

"An inconclusive peace: then the whole agonizing work will have to be done over. So most of us say. And yet it is not the verdict of history that complete victories are conducive to peace, nor that drawn conflicts are provocative of further war."

The campaigns of Napoleon and the Franco-Prussian War are cited, lacking nothing in conclusiveness, but without any pacifying tendencies. And the inconclusive struggles between England and the United States in 1812, and more recently between Russia and Japan, seem to have left no seeds of future strife. It all depends, according to this writer, on whether a war "leaves a taste for easy victory in the conqueror, or an abiding sense of shame in the conquered." And after establishing a historic backing for this declaration, he concludes:

"However the present war may end, it will leave no nation gloating over easy victory. . . . Nor will the present war print disgrace upon the mind of any nation. All the chroniclers of the world can transmit to posterity only a tithe of the tales of heroism from any one of the warring nations.

"After the war the nations that have fared worst will at any rate have the consolation of the record of a gallant fight; and the nations nearest approximating the state of victors will accord generous recognition to the bravery of their foes. The formal terms of peace may leave open the door to future strife; but the underlying spirit of the peoples, something vastly more significant in the long run, is not circumscribed by written conventions. What if the coming peace shall be inconclusive? All the more probability that it will be a lasting peace."

Peace being seen so far off, predictions as to the permanent changes to be wrought by the war are few and vague. The growth of democracy, the abandonment of aggressive militarism, are dimly visioned by the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The New York *Times* sees a free, de-Prussianized Germany arising from the defeat of the Hohenzollern Empire. It also notes the rebirth of France and Russia, the awakening of England, and the sudden national self-consciousness of the British colonies. Friends of Germany in this country see in her hoped-for victory the discrediting of British navalism and the spread throughout the world of the German ideals of efficiency and organization. And the Omaha *World-Herald*, which would equally regret the crushing of German efficiency and of the French and English ideals of freedom and individuality, wishes an indecisive termination of the war. For,

"It is only so that each of the great groups of antagonists may preserve for themselves and the world that which is best of their own, and gain from their opponents that in which they are now lacking. German efficiency, tinctured with English and French ideals, might not prove quite so efficient; the ideals adjusted to the necessities of efficiency might not pierce the heavens quite so high; but the combination would represent a higher degree of civilization than any country, than our own country, has yet attained. . . . . .

"Inconclusive peace will teach to all the antagonists the futility of war, and will set them to studying and assimilating the strength on which the other fed that enabled it to strive so nobly and to endure so much."

Turning from these hopes and visions of the future to a practical discussion of the military lessons of this year of warfare, we read in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The striking fact stands out that the old kind of warfare is only to be found on the Eastern front. On the West and in the Dardanelles there is the new trench-warfare, deadly beyond all belief, but the logical outcome of the trench-fighting of Lee's and Grant's armies in 1864–65. It has yet to be demonstrated that either side can overcome this simple device, when coupled with barbed-wire entanglements, and break through, save at a cost of human lives which no nation can afford to pay. . . . . .

"As for the newer weapons of war, the *Zeppelins* have failed completely, up to date, while as a scouting machine rather than an offensive weapon, the aeroplane has proved of enormous value. . . . Surprize-attacks the aeroplane has about ended; as an adjunct to range-finding it has become invaluable, and it is the cause of a new science of concealing batteries from observation from above, just as the trench-warfare has developed bomb- and hand-grenade throwing, and machines therefor, modeled in part after devices in use in the Middle Ages.

"As for the artillery, the earlier performances of the Austrian 42-centimeter gun have not been equaled of late, tho it was in action at Przemysl and Lemberg, according to German reports. Beyond this and the rapid betterment of the aeroplane gun,

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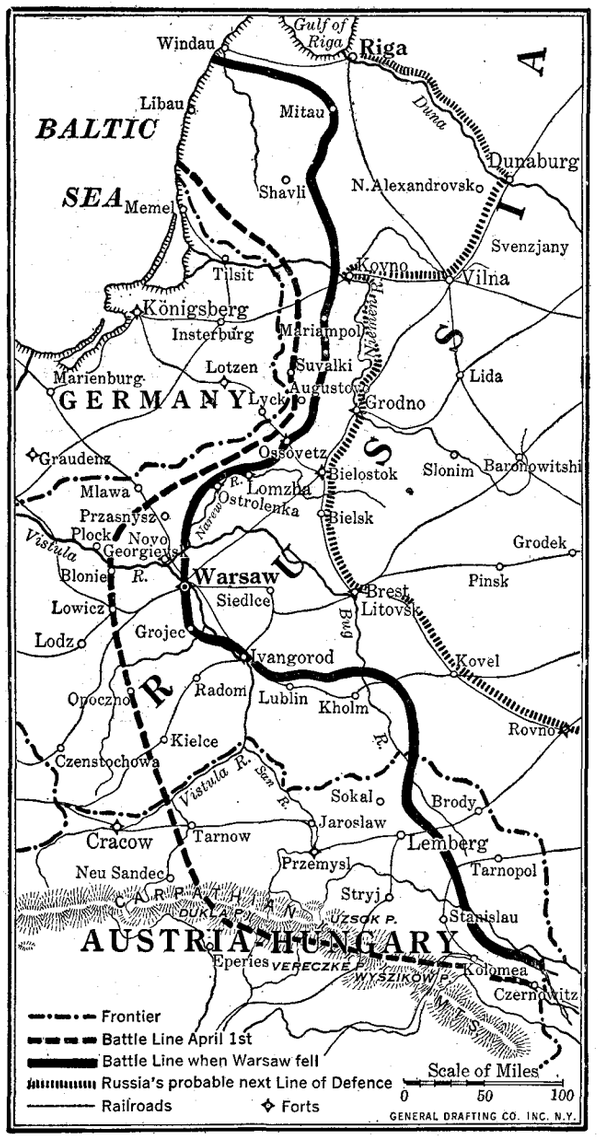
notably in Germany, there is no startling change to record. Of the use of cavalry as a separate arm there has been very little. . . .

"The greatest triumph from the technical point of view has been scored, of course, by the submarine. As torpedoing was developed by the Confederates, who were without ships, so the submarine warfare has been carried to the undreamed-of lengths of making this craft take the place of the commerce-destroyer by the Germans whose fleet has been useless to them. No one would have believed a year ago that twelve months could elapse without a fleet action on an extensive scale; yet



THE RUSSIAN EBB,

Showing what the Teutonic forces under Hindenburg and Mackensen accomplished on the Eastern front in the four months ending with the capture of Warsaw on August 5.

such is the case. If German reports are true, the British battle-ships ceased participating in the Dardanelles warfare as soon as the German submarines appeared. . . . As for the submarine, the exact extent of its achievements can not now be measured. But it can be said that fully eight great battle-ships and twenty cruisers, gunboats, etc., have fallen victim to a weapon which has brought up for discussion the question whether it is worth while building any more battle-ships at all. . . . . .

"But the most important question is whether modern warfare is any longer possible from the point of view of finance. Thus the question whether Germany may yet be beaten is now largely one of financial resources. There seems to be general agreement that a year more of the struggle will bring some of the nations to the verge of bankruptcy, if not actually pushing some nations over the line. Here lies, perhaps, the chief hope for disarmament at the conclusion of the struggle. And what is true of finance is still truer of the question of lives. How can humanity contemplate or permit a system in which such an incident as the expulsion of the Russians from Galicia can alone cost the loser from a million to a million and a half men in sixty days, with the losses of the victor confessedly very heavy?"

The sacrifice of life entailed by the year of slaughter, says *The Evening Post*, is something that the world contemplates "with a sense of aghast helplessness." From the many lists appearing in newspapers and magazines, we take the following table, which has been compiled by the New York *Independent* from official statistics and the estimates of Red Cross and other relief-organizations:

	Killed	*Wounded*	*Prisoners and Missing*	*Total*
Russia	800,000	2,000,000	800,000	3,600,000
France	450,000	800,000	310,000	1,560,000
Great Britain	125,000	250,000	90,000	465,000
Belgium	50,000	165,000	45,000	260,000
Servia	65,000	113,000	50,000	228,000
Montenegro	8,000	15,000	5,000	28,000
Italy	5,000	12,000	2,000	19,000
Totals	1,503,000	3,355,000	1,302,000	6,160,000
Germany	500,000	900,000	250,000	1,650,000
Austria-Hungary	355,000	800,000	200,000	1,355,000
Turkey	50,000	100,000	50,000	200,000
Totals	905,000	1,800,000	500,000	3,205,000
Grand totals	2,408,000	5,155,000	1,802,000	9,365,000

The cost of the war in money runs to a similarly huge total. We read in the New York *Tribune:*

"Great Britain is now spending about $15,000,000 a day on the war, according to Premier Asquith. Albert Metin, general budget reporter of the French Chamber of Deputies, calculates the war is costing France $10,000 a minute, or $14,400,000 a day. William Michaelis recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at $8,250,000, saying forty days of this war cost as much as the whole Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71. . . . Mr. Michaelis puts the total cost of the first year of the war at $15,000,000,000, not including Italy's expenditures, a sum more than 50 per cent. greater than the gold-production of the world during the last 500 years. Other estimates run still higher, to $20,000,000,000 or more."

THE FALL OF WARSAW

THE entry of Prince Leopold's Bavarian troops into Warsaw, remarks the New York *Tribune*, "is the culmination of the most gigantic strategical operation military history has known, the end of a campaign in which millions have fought and whole provinces have been crossed by the battle-fronts." This great enveloping movement of the Teutonic armies began in April, and the knell of Warsaw was sounded in the first week of May, according to the New York *Sun*, when the Germans turned the Russian right wing in Galicia and forced the retreat from the Karpathians. Then followed the reoccupation of Przemysl on June 3, of Lemberg on June 23, and on August 5 the fall of the Polish capital, which is more than one-third of the way from Berlin to Petrograd. The taking of this important and strongly fortified city, which had already repulsed three attacks, is characterized by the New York *Times* as "a valorous feat of arms, a triumph of German strategy and sheer doggedness." *The Times* is undecided, however, whether to admire most "the military genius which won Warsaw" or "that which accomplished its evacuation in so orderly a manner." As it was when Antwerp fell ten months ago, remarks *The Tribune*, the moral effect of this great Teutonic triumph will be felt all over the world. But—

"The capture of Antwerp proved an empty success, because the Belgian Army escaped. It completed the conquest of Belgium, but it was only the last step in bringing the whole Western operations to a deadlock. The true importance of the latest German feat must be measured in the same fashion.

"If the Grand Duke's army has escaped, Germany will have missed a supreme success in the East, and only supreme success could justify the cost in men and material of the last two months. If she has dispersed or captured the bulk of the Russian Army her victory will pass anything in modern history and constitute the gravest defeat the Allied cause has known."

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The Sun reminds us that this further demonstration of "Teutonic superiority in the shock of battle" is "well timed to impress Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, taking counsel with themselves and with one another whether they should enter the war on the side of Russia and her allies." Moreover, "it will hearten the sorely prest Turk." To quote further:

"And the Teutonic allies, who under the skilful direction of the German General Staff, are never slow to launch a new campaign, now have the choice of employing their disengaged army corps on the front in Flanders to strike a decisive blow, or against the Italians on the Austrian frontier (altho war has not been declared by Germany), or in a demonstration against the Servians."

Discussing the situation dispassionately, the New York *World* says:

"Ever since the combined armies of the Teutonic allies in April began their great drive in Galicia the inability of the Czar's forces to hold their own has been apparent. The Russian Army has suffered enormous losses in that quarter, but Russia's powers of recuperation have been a constant cause of astonishment from the beginning of the war. Instead of being reduced to the point of exhaustion by their repeated reverses, they have held up the advance of both the German and Austrian armies in Poland weeks longer than was anticipated, in spite of the shortage of ammunition. The plan of enveloping the entire Russian Army as in a net and ending its existence was magnificently conceived, but apparently it has failed.

"As a prize of war in Germany's hands, Warsaw stands for the conquest of Poland. On both fronts Germany is now fighting the war in foreign territory, and neither in the East nor West are the Allies capable of driving the Teutonic armies back toward the frontier. For Germany to hold what it has would mean ultimate victory; to lose, its armies must not only be expelled from Russia, Belgium, and France, but decisively beaten. The Allies have a long, dreary, and costly task ahead of them, in view of the slowness of their preparations.

"The moral effect of the taking of Warsaw will be far-reaching. In Germany it will quicken the national spirit and fortify the confidence of the people in the Kaiser's armies. It will complicate the Balkan situation by checking displays of partizanship for the Allies' cause. It is even likely to affect the tone and character of Germany's reply to the United States. Warsaw itself is of minor importance, but the fresh prestige gained for German arms in this brilliant campaign is of incalculable importance to the German Empire."

Germany expects an early and favorable peace, according to a Berlin correspondent of the United Press, being now assured—

"1. That Russia has suffered a blow that will nullify her offensive power for a long time to come.

"2. That England and France realize their inability to push the Germans out of France and Belgium, as evidenced by their inactivity while Germany was concentrating her forces against the Russians.

"3. That the Dardanelles can never be forced.

"4. That the Balkan situation is satisfactory, inasmuch as Bulgaria, according to the best available information, has given assurance that she will remain neutral until the end of the war."

On the other hand, a Petrograd correspondent of the New York *World* represents Russia, despite her reverses, as "33 per cent. stronger than when the war began." To quote further:

"Russia is thrice as well organized for war this July as last. Her ammunition-shortage is being dealt with in a business way. Relatively to her opponents, she has not been weakened to one-half the extent. The people are all for the war being fought out to the bitter end till the Teuton is whipt back forever. But it would be idle to blink the fact that Russia must improve in certain fields very radically if this is to be done. The Russians lack aircraft. They lack generalship. They lack ammunition. They lack guns and rifles. They lack 'frightfulness.' They lack railways. The Western Allies can repair certain of the above: the Russians alone can attend to the more essential.

"As regards men, the writer is able to say that early in June there were three and a half million fully trained tho largely unarmed young men ready to take the field, with six million more being considered and recruited."

Foreign predictions of Germany's next move, and comments of the Russian press on Russia's reverses, will be found on pages 289 and 290.

ENGLAND'S "RIGHT" TO BLOCKADE NEUTRALS

"ENGLAND'S ANSWER WON'T DO," is the thought of many journalistic observers as they consider her defense of the embargo on goods shipped not only to Germany, but to adjacent ports. Thus the New York *World*, in reviewing a group of editorial opinions, concludes that the notes of the British Government in reply to our protest of March 30, 1915, are "regarded by leading editors of New York and throughout the country as unsatisfactory and calling for a further protest by the United States Government." But these

"YOU SHOULDN'T MIND A LITTLE THING LIKE THAT, SAM."
—Rehse in the New York *World*.

adverse critics differ in the vigor of their objections. The German-American press, for instance, consider the notes "a blunt refusal to respect American commerce." Again, among the newspapers printed in English there are those who claim that "Great Britain is abusing her control of the seas." Others, among them the Chicago *Tribune*, hold that there is every indication that the correspondence will be prolonged as a result of the present notes, only to be "further complicated by an expansion of the British repressive measures and by stronger American protests against them." Commentators of downright pro-German sympathy remark with sardonic humor that England "after three months of despicable procrastination" declines to yield a jot or tittle of our just demands. But the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which ranks with the journals that believe the whole question remains open to argument, admonishes us that "there is nothing in the note to arouse ill-feeling or to justify sharp language." England's "whole tone and temper" discloses no wish deliberately to transgress the principle of international law, and this journal suggests that the points in dispute "may be referred to arbitration, if an agreement can not be reached, without loss of dignity." Then, with a caution to those that would make our "grievance" against England appear the same as our "grievance" against Germany, *The Public Ledger* observes:

"There is no question [with Great Britain] of any defiance of justice and humanity. There are no intolerable injuries for which redress must be demanded. It would be an irreparable mistake, it would be almost a crime, to treat this issue as one of equal consequence with that which the conduct of Germany has provoked."

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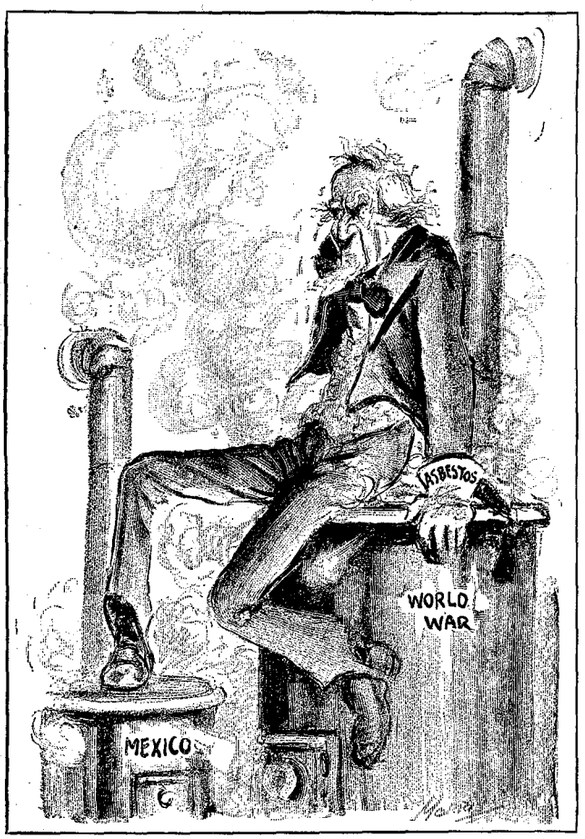
The New York *Sun*, of wholly contrary mind, puts Britain's offense on all fours with that of Germany, arguing "it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways." We read:

"Germany's defense of submarine outrages was that they were necessary adaptations of naval warfare to modern conditions. We have told her, in substance, that modern conditions must be adapted to inalienable rights, not the reverse.

"Great Britain's defense of her persistent invasion of our rights of non-contraband commerce with neutral ports is that



SHERMAN NEVER SAID ANYTHING ABOUT NEUTRALITY.
—Morris in *Harper's Weekly*.

her obstructive 'measures' constitute nothing more than an adaptation of the old principle of blockade to the peculiar circumstances of this war.

"A reply similar to that already made to Germany is due to Great Britain."

Interesting in this connection is the view of the New York *Evening Sun*, which says that while it is far from believing "that Sir Edward Grey writes *Finis* to the controversy . . . he certainly assures its continuance within the bounds of diplomatic representation and legal argumentation." This journal adds—

"Stript to the bone, the assumptions and claims of the British note are:

"1. Blockade is an allowable expedient in war.

"2. Since blockade is allowable, it is allowable to make it effective.

"3. If the only way to render it effective is to extend it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such extension is allowable.

"4. Germany can carry on her commerce through the neutral ports of several countries almost as well as through her own.

"5. Therefore a blockade of her ports alone would not be effective.

"6. Therefore the Allies assert the right to extend their operations to the German commerce of neutral ports.

"7. In doing this a sincere effort is made to distinguish between the German commerce of such neutral ports and their own legitimate trade for the use and benefit of their own nationals.

"8. In making the extension of blockade to the German commerce of neutral ports, the Allies are not applying the rule, formerly invariable, that ships and goods running blockade are condemnable.

"9. Conceding that the extension of blockade as outlined is an innovation, it is not for that reason unpermissible. Changes in the laws and usages of war have frequently been made.

"10. The important point is that they must, to quote an American State Department expression, 'conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war.'

"11. The United States Government has freely made innovations in the law of blockade within the above restriction, but regardless of the views or interests of neutrals.

"12. On the whole, these innovations were of the same general character as those now declared by the Allies.

"13. England assented to such American innovations, as exemplified in the *Springbok* case.

"14. The contention that there is a lack of written authority for the present innovation or extension of the law of blockade is unimportant. It is the function of writers on international law to formulate existing principles and rules and not to invent or dictate alterations adapting them to altered circumstances.

"15. The present modifications of the old rules of blockade are consistent with the general principles on which an acknowledged right is based.

"16. In their application all unnecessary injury to neutrals is avoided.

"17. Therefore they are not only justified by the exigencies of the case, but can be defended as in accordance with general principles which have been approved by the Government both of the United States and of Great Britain."

Altho the Boston *Transcript* contends that "our issue with Germany can not be considered justiciable on any score and should never have been allowed to become a subject of international debate," and that it must not be confused with our question of Great Britain's blockade, it notes as well that "the American contentions of March 30 are rejected one and all as 'unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity.'" Far from closing the discussion, this journal goes on to say, "Sir Edward Grey is careful to open it wider . . . by the assurance that Great Britain is disposed to make reasonable concessions in American interests and by the suggestion of the method of appeal from the decisions of British prize-courts and of international arbitration as a last resort." Nevertheless, *The Transcript* is severe in its comment on Great Britain for citing the *Springbok* case in its defense. We read that—

"It is no frank and adequate answer for Sir Edward Grey to turn back to the American Civil War as a parallel and contend that the present course of his Government in obstructing neutral trade is comparable with the course of the United States in 1861–65 toward the Bermudas and Bahamas and the Mexican Rio Grande. All the underlying conditions are different. In the first place, it is the record of history that Great Britain as a whole, including its colonies, was hostile to our Federal Government and sympathized strongly with the Confederate cause. . . . 'Neutral Europe' as a whole was with the South, and Great Britain was our most aggressive enemy."

Adding that "no *Floridas* or *Alabamas* are lurking in our harbors," and "no blockade-runners are fitting out at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia," *The Transcript* maintains that we are contending not only for ourselves as neutrals, but "indirectly" for all the neutral nations, and "therefore must we stand all the more strongly for our rights which are common to all neutrals." In disagreement with this journal we find the New York *Times* saying, "it can hardly be denied that we in effect established a distant blockade about the British port of Nassau, for the *Springbok* was seized 150 miles east of that destination," and it adds:

"The principles laid down in the *Springbok* case have been condemned by some of the greatest authorities, particularly Continental authorities, on international law. Sir Edward reminds us, however, that it is the business of text-writers to formulate existing rules and not to offer suggestions of their own; the 'existing rule' is unquestionably that laid down by the Supreme Court and accepted by Great Britain in the *Springbok* case. It was not through lassitude or mere good nature that the British

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member of the Mixed Claims Commission voted with the other commissioners to affirm the *Springbok* condemnation. Great Britain was not disposed, even in the interest of British commerce and British ship-owners, to insist then upon a construction of law which in her later experience as a belligerent she might find to be highly inconvenient. The wisdom and foresight she then exhibited now enable her to make use of this case in the argument defending her blockade practises against Germany."

Strong in contrast is the view-point of the Washington *Post*, which says that "some of the newspapers which make no denial of their sympathy with one set of belligerents in Europe are so anxious to help them that they are willing to see American rights set aside and American commerce destroyed without making an effective protest." This journal replies to a contemporary who suggests that "the violation of American commercial rights by the British Government is a matter to be settled by arbitration," by declaring that "so far as the facts are concerned there is nothing to arbitrate."

PAN-AMERICAN AID FOR MEXICO

THE NEWEST ATTEMPT to solve the tragic riddle of Mexico through a conference of the State Department with the envoys of six Latin-American Powers is warmly applauded by some editorial observers. By adverse critics it is dismissed as merely another evidence of the Administration's "policy of drift" in Mexican affairs. Thus the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) says that the call of the Pan-American conference "emphasizes anew the backing and filling which have characterized" President Wilson's long course of action. Again, the New York *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.) confesses that altho "the idea does not invite instant approval nor give too much promise, . . . as a sign of action it will arouse hope." But the New York *Globe* (Ind.) asserts that "the whole case of the alleged failure of the Administration takes it for granted that opportunities to pacify Mexico have been neglected," and this journal adds: "No proof of the assumption is offered, nor does it appear that any can be offered."

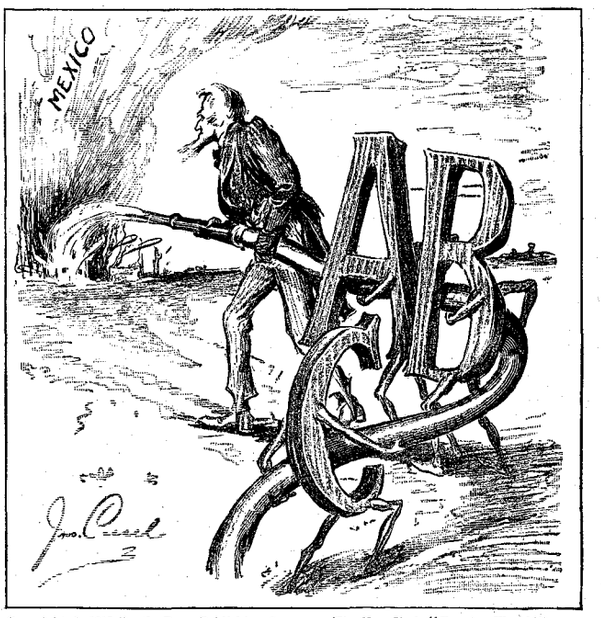
The governments represented at the conference with Secretary of State Lansing are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. Just here another ramification of the Mexican problem appears in the difference of opinion as to how far the conference should commit the United States to concerted action with the Latin-American nations. The Washington *Post* (Ind.), for instance, holds that the question is a Pan-American one in a limited sense only, and is distrustful of a too close cooperation. Says this journal:

"Taking into consideration the refusal of the factions in Mexico to compose their differences and the desperate conditions resulting from food-shortage in the capital and the robbery of foreigners by Villa, the probable object of the diplomatic conference seems to be to acquaint the Latin-American nations with the purpose of the United States to recognize a new organization in Mexico and give it strong support, in the meantime placing an embargo upon arms and ammunition destined for any of the existing factions, and to reassure the Latin-American countries that the United States, if compelled to use force in relieving the starving people of Mexico, will not transform the errand into one of military occupation. It is reported also that the United States may ask the cooperation of the neighboring republics to the extent of placing an embargo upon exports of war-material to Mexico."

If cooperation is not to extend beyond such action, proceeds *The Post*, the move is an excellent one, "deserving of public approval." However, if the project is a joint participation of the conferees in a program of action, "the conference may prove a grave mistake, bringing more mischief to add to that existing in Mexico." Continuing, the Washington daily urges that—

"No form of partnership should be entered into by the United States in dealing with its foreign affairs. No advantage gained by securing the assistance of Latin-American republics would offset the disadvantages attending their right to determine the course of the United States with regard to Mexico. If they are asked to share the burden, they will expect to have a share in shaping the plans. Then, if their ideas and those of this Government should clash, a most disagreeable situation might arise, causing more suspicion than could possibly be aroused by independent, frank action by the United States alone.

"The United States has duties to perform toward European nations which are not shared by the Latin-American nations. Europe does not look to South America for a settlement of the Mexican question. It holds the United States responsible. It is willing that the United States should act in its own way and in its own time. Thus, as matters stand, the Monroe Doctrine



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THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

is respected, because its enforcement is in the hands where it belongs, and at the same time the United States is free to determine for itself how the Mexican question should be settled."

In sharp disagreement with this view the New York *World* (Dem.) claims that "in spite of the Monroe Doctrine, Mexico is not our affair alone," but that of "every self-respecting Latin-American nation that is concerned with the experiment of self-government on this hemisphere." *The World* then calls attention to the fact that—

"The United States has shown extraordinary consideration for Latin-American sensitiveness in respect to Mexico. But for that we believe the Administration would long ago have been enforced to intervene and put an end to intolerable conditions which the Mexicans have proved powerless to right for themselves. Having shown this unprecedented deference to Latin-American pride, it remains to be seen whether there is a disposition to reciprocate. . . . . .

"Are the Latin-American States prepared to help us put an end to a situation which is a standing reproach to their own civilization? If they do not wish to assist actively in restoring order in Mexico, are they willing to lend their moral support to the United States while this Government does the work? Are they willing to aid in the establishment of a Government under which the unfortunate people of Mexico will have another opportunity to work out their political destiny?

"The Latin-American nations can make the task of the United States relatively easy if they will. They can make it very difficult if they choose. President Wilson has given them sufficient proof of sincerity and good faith to merit their honest and earnest cooperation. . . . . .

"If the Latin-American nations will do nothing toward solving the Mexican problem, and the United States is compelled to resort to force, we shall have a right to insist that they withhold all criticism and give this country a free hand."

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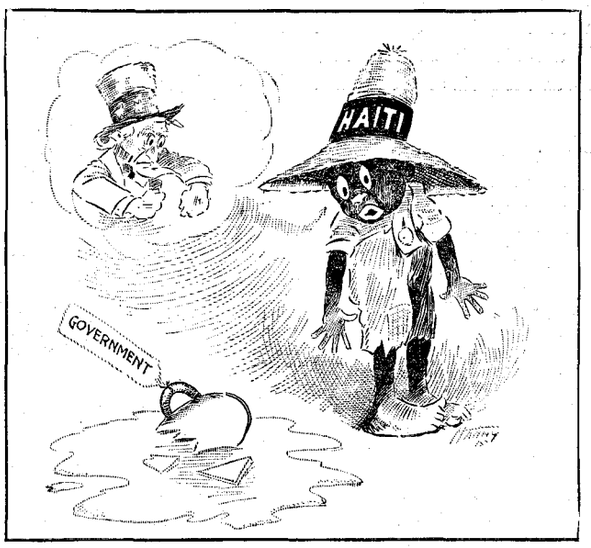
OUR CALL OF DUTY IN HAITI

MURDER, in accordance with century-old custom, is the outstanding feature of the accession of a new President in the Republic of Haiti. This opinion is variously exprest by editorial onlookers at the "latest revolution" in "the black and red Republic" when they recall, as does the San Francisco *Chronicle*, that from the days of General Dessalines, self-proclaimed Emperor, "there has been a succession of negro rulers, under various titles, ranging from President to Emperor, few of whom seem to have died in their beds." The present trouble, which is described in press dispatches as "more terrible in the toll of life taken than any even in the days of Nord Alexis," began with the execution of 160 political prisoners by the order of General Oscar, Governor of Port-au-Prince, acting, it is to be supposed, in the interest of President Guillaume. Among the victims was ex-President Zamor. By way of immediate reprisal relatives and friends of these men killed General Oscar and also President Vilbrun Guillaume. The latter had been opposed for months by Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, who is described as the leader of the revolutionists and the probable new President, whether the Haitian Congress wishes it or not. Meanwhile, the United States Government takes the island-Republic in hand, losing two sailors by sniping as Rear-Admiral Caperton landed his body of marines. To a correspondent of the New York *Herald* the Rear Admiral explains that—



"I'M IN FOR SOMETHING NOW."
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

"The military occupation of Port-au-Prince is to reestablish peace and order. It has nothing to do with any diplomatic negotiations of the past or the future. The United States Government was obliged to take this step with regard to Haiti on account of its international obligations, and because both French and English war-ships would be sent here to enforce fullest protection for Englishmen and Frenchmen and to demand and exact apologies for the violation of the French Legation."

The "violation" just mentioned, it will be recalled, refers to the fact that the mob which lynched President Guillaume took him by main force from the French Legation, where he had sought asylum. As the result the French Government requested and secured permission from the State Department to land a small number of their own marines to cooperate with Rear-Admiral Caperton, and act especially on behalf of the French Minister. The Brooklyn *Eagle* summarizes the situation in these words:

"The Republic is a model—on paper. It is supposed to have a President and two legislative chambers, elected under constitutional forms. Its citizens are also supposed to possess all that can be desired by a progressive and civilized people, but only by the wildest flight of the imagination can they be credited with anything of the kind.

"Once a year or more—usually more—there is a change of administration, so called. It is not customary for the President to escape on such occasions with his life. This week, Vilbrun Guillaume Sam was assassinated. He avenged his own death in advance, ordering the slaughter in cold blood of 160 political prisoners. What was left of him after his own life had been taken was not ceremoniously treated. It was paraded about the city in fragments.

"Much of the popularity of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo is due to his hostility to Americans. He led the revolutionists and they have proclaimed him President. The Government of his ill-fated predecessor was not recognized by the President of the United States, that formality being withheld in the hope that this country would be asked 'to give aid to Haiti by taking charge of its finances to a limited extent.' Had President Sam made any such request, he would have served a longer term."

With allusion to Santo Domingo, *The Eagle* goes on to say that "we perform certain services for the neighboring Republic" which insure "preservation of order." If we do as much for Haiti it will become "peaceful and prosperous," adds this journal, and we should do so "in the name of humanity." That our duty in Haiti involves what the New York *Evening Post* calls "the positive side of the Monroe Doctrine" is the belief of numerous journals. Representative of this view-point is the statement of the Chicago *Tribune* that—

"It may be irksome to play the rôle of policeman, but we would better make up our mind to play it well rather than as we are now playing it, half-heartedly and spasmodically. When the European War is over there will be in all probability an intensification of colonial ambitions and a complication of relations in which events like the Haitian violence may entangle us even to the extremity of war. There will be a heavy account to meet in Mexico, and perhaps elsewhere, and we shall not be able then to play the comfortable passive rôle we have chosen.

"If we are wise we shall get a better control over events in Central America and the Caribbean than we have now, and get it while we are comparatively free from interference."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LLOYD-GEORGE has proved that some hyphenated citizens are mighty valuable.—*Kansas City Times*.

ALTHO disturbed by the presence of our marines, Haiti hopes that the customary disorder will soon be restored.—*Washington Post*.

DIPLOMACY is something a nation uses either when it wants to avoid a fight or when it wants to get into one.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE Italians seem to have had a better eye than the Russians for picking a nice, comfortable, middle-sized war.—*New York Evening Sun*.

SOMETHING tells us that in the *Eastland* case all the cherished American traditions of doing nothing will be fully sustained.—*Boston Transcript*.

IT will be suspected that the Standard Oil men in Turkey who have received decorations from the Sultan would rather have received them from John D.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE Colonel can see the evil of race suicide, but he can not see the evil of the suicide of the races that go to war. It is just the difference between the retail and the wholesale trade.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

HAITI isn't in the Union, but she acts at times very much like a Southern State.—*Columbia State*.

HENRY JAMES prefers a monarchy to a democracy; but he won't balk at accepting American royalties.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE new notes are stronger than the old ones, but Mr. Lansing's literary style appears to be a great deal like that of Mr. Bryan.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

A JAPANESE newspaper suggests, in a friendly spirit, that the capture of 200,000 Russian prisoners by the Germans was not war, but immigration.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

RECENT developments in Haiti indicate that in the event of its annexation to the United States it should be taken on as an extra county of Georgia.—*Boston Transcript*.

JUST as one of our ex-Presidents was once mentioned for the rulership of Albania, Sheriff Kinkead emerges in the nick of time to be considered by the Haitians.—*New York Evening Post*.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

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A BRITISH BATTERY IN ACTION IN THE DARDANELLES.

This gun has been nicknamed "Annie" by the soldiers and was christened under fire by chalking the name along the barrel.

THE NEXT MOVE IN THE WAR

WITH RUSSIA CRIPPLED, say the Berlin papers, the armies of the Fatherland will be free to undertake a great offensive against England. Among the military critics, however, a difference of opinion exists as to which of the vital spots had best be attacked. Dr. Ernst Jaeckh, the editor of the *Deutsche-Asiatische Korrespondenz*, a Berlin review devoted to Eastern affairs, maintains that the most vulnerable point in the British Empire is the Suez Canal, and thinks that every effort should be made to wrest it from British control. He considers that the armies in the East should organize a great drive through the Balkans, join the Turks, and attack Egypt in force. These views are hotly combated by Count von Reventlow in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, where he urges that Calais is the obvious point of attack. He argues that the Dardanelles campaign was undertaken for the purpose of defending Egypt, and that the Allies are more than sufficiently occupied there. The possession of the Channel coast, he considers, gives its owner absolute control of Great Britain, and proceeds:

"This by no means completes 'the Calais idea,' either from a military or a political or an economic point of view. We say, expressly, 'the Calais idea' in order to emphasize our opinion that it is not a question of the fortress and harbor of Calais, but of a coastal area in the Channel on or near to the Atlantic Ocean. This point or area has always actually been of enormous and vital value for England, and so it will remain. It will be objected that even in the long years of Anglo-French discord, the French Channel coast never became a vital danger for Great Britain, and was allowed to remain in French hands. To this we can answer that the question certainly is, What are the resources of strength and the geographical circumstances of the owner of the Continental coast of the Channel? France could be mortally wounded from the Mediterranean by England's Navy.

"Here lies the real kernel of the question, and it becomes extraordinarily pregnant when one considers the modern means of sea-warfare. Among these modern weapons we reckon not only mines and submarines, but also large and fast battle-ships and battle-cruisers. The politico-military 'Calais idea' is therefore liable to change. In certain circumstances it can become a vital danger for England, and the English have always known that very well.

"The subject of 'Calais' is less simple and more complicated than the subject of 'Suez,' but it is no less important. Moreover, from the point of view of this war, Suez does not exclude Calais, and Calais does not exclude Suez. All that is necessary is that one should not take a narrow view of 'the Calais idea'; rather one should look at the matter with the eyes of Great Britain, and define 'the Calais idea' as the possibility for a seafaring Continental Power to conduct war against Great Britain from the Continental coast of the Channel and with all military resources, while holding open the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea."

In England there seems to be a pretty general impression that Count von Reventlow has read the signs of the times correctly. The London *Daily Mail* says:

"Warsaw once captured, the enemy would be free to move some two millions of his forces in the East, leaving two millions to act on the defensive against the weakened Russian armies. The interest in the problem concerns the employment of these two million men.

"They might, as German strategists have suggested, be employed in coercing Roumania, seizing Bessarabia, and occupying Odessa. In this way Germany could join hands with Turkey through the Black Sea and aid Turkey in striking at the British in the Dardanelles or in Egypt. Suez as an obsession with Germans is only second in importance to Calais.

"The probabilities point rather to the use of these masses in another great attack in the West, either in the direction of Calais or in a final effort against Paris. . . . . .

"Once at Calais, the Germans would be able to bombard a considerable part of Kent with their long-range naval guns, and would also render the passage of the Channel risky in clear weather by day. Their air-ship and submarine attacks would be greatly facilitated. They would have bases for invasion should an opportunity for it offer. They would be in a position to strike blows at Great Britain herself and to vent their hatred upon her people. Calais, therefore, seems rather more probable as their goal than Paris or any other point."

The London *Spectator*, however, minimizes the importance of Calais, which, it says, would be impossible as a base for the invasion of England:

"Surprize is the only element in a scheme for invasion which need cause us any great anxiety. But a surprize is infinitely

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more easy to manage from Emden than from Calais. It is very difficult to know, hour by hour, or even day by day, what is going on at a place so remote as Emden, a place with which our destroyers and other light craft can not get into touch, and also one which is too distant for our aircraft to fly over. If, however, the Germans were working from Calais we should always know exactly what they were doing and exactly when to expect them. There could be no concealment of German designs there, whether for vessels of wood, of iron, or of aluminum.

"As a matter of fact, the harbor facilities are so bad at Calais as to forbid its use as a base; but let us assume that by some miracle this defect can be got over, or that a phalanx of Germans can be turned on to dig a new port in the sands when the town is captured. In that case, however, the Germans would soon find that their boasted proximity to Dover had two sides to it, and that if they could throw shells from the shore on to us, we could throw shells on to them from Dover, or, better still, from mid-Channel on moving platforms. The advantage would certainly be on the side of those who not only had the command of the sea, but were not attempting to make a vast sea movement which would offer the greatest target ever known in naval warfare. The naval phalanx, when it does come, should prove very difficult to miss."

The attack on Calais, says the London *New Statesman*, would suit the Allies' plans admirably:

"A large-scale attack in Belgium is not very likely, for the simple reason that nothing would suit General Joffre's book better. The strategy of the Allies in the West consists largely at the present time in attacks that are designed to provoke counter-attacks, with a view to wearing down the numbers of the enemy. If they will attack without provocation, so much the better. It is, of course, conceivable that the Germans, being nearer the end of their powers of endurance in respect of food and munitions than we have been led to suppose, will choose to stake everything on one great desperate effort to break through the Franco-British line; but we have no grounds for so optimistic an assumption. It would seem to be far more likely that they will endeavor to defeat our policy of attrition by proving that they can and will sit tight in their present positions for an indefinite period. Surplus forces—when such are really available—will probably be kept in reserve or dispatched southward."

IMPERTURBABLE RUSSIA

THE NONCHALANCE with which the Russian people have accepted the admittedly severe reverses they have received at the hands of the Germans is one of the most curious psychological events of the war. The great majority of the Russian press, including journals of every political creed and color, calmly admits a hampering lack of ammunition, and as calmly announces that the general retreat of the Russian armies and the abandonment of important cities are merely negligible incidents in the course of a carefully planned campaign. Only one paper is found to take a dispirited view of the situation, and that is the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, which says:

"We must not light-heartedly shut our eyes to the serious significance of the successes of our stubborn enemy, and console ourselves with the usual phrases about the losses suffered by them and about the worthlessness of the territory lost by us. It is much better to weigh the situation thus created and not blind our eyes to the possible consequences of our ill successes."

The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* is convinced that, however great may be the successes of the Germans in Poland, the ultimate victory lies with Russia, because she can afford to mark time, while to the Germans, it says, every minute is of importance:

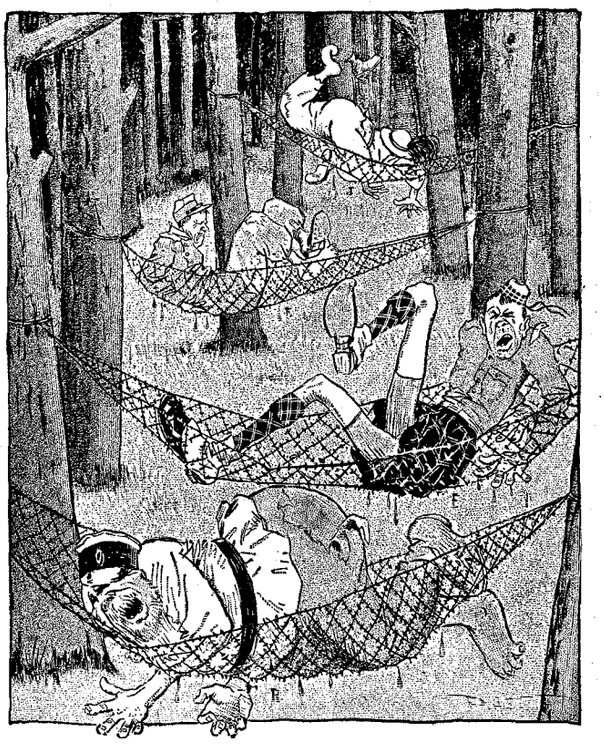
"The Germans throw at us unheard-of masses of men and metal. They are exerting now all their strength in order to crush the Russian Army and make it harmless for as long a time as would be sufficient for them to turn West, against our Allies. They do not take account of the enormous losses in men or the lavish expenditure of ammunition. One thing only is dear to them—time. They want to free themselves from the danger of a Russian offensive. Our enemies are making haste. Our gallant Army and its brave chief understood that, and are slowly retiring, preserving and gathering its forces and dealing fearful blows at the enemy during its temporary retreat. . . . Our main concern is with the Army, its strength and spirit. Its strength grows, and its spirit does not weaken. Trusting in it, and proud of its heroism, we are not discouraged by the

PRIDE BEFORE THE "FALL."

WILLIAM SENIOR—"There will be no winter campaign. The war will be over in October."

WILLIAM JUNIOR—"Poor old father! He says that every year!"

—*Punch* (London).



IN THE GERMAN HAMMOCKS.

"How do you find it, good friend?"

"Devilish prickly!"

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS ON THE SITUATION.

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EXCEPT FOR THE EAGLES.

"Well, I must say—it would be beautiful but for those birds."
—*Der Brummer* (Berlin).

IN THE EASTERN ARENA.

In gladiatorial shows in Ancient Rome it was the policy of the *retiarius* to retreat in order to gather his net together for a fresh cast.
—*Punch* (London).

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT VIEWED FROM BERLIN AND LONDON.

temporary reverses and retreats, and with undisturbed calm we await the triumph of our righteous cause."

A similar view is exprest by Professor Kuzmin-Karavaeff in the Petrograd *Vyestnik Yevropy:*

"In Russia every railroad station is filled with young, healthy, and strong porters; every large restaurant with a host of waiters; the steamship piers on the Volga, and the street traffic in every town bear testimony that there is no scarcity of men among us. No matter how many soldiers have gone to the war, the supply of men capable of bearing arms is still enormously large. We have, therefore, ample material to make up for the losses in the Army.

"The Germans, by their reckless expenditure of ammunition, clearly prove that they need a speedy termination of the war at any cost. And we need its continuation. Each additional month, even tho not marked with success, increases the chances of our final victory."

Russia's Western Allies are as thoroughly convinced of her invulnerability as is Russia herself, and many French and English publications take the view that Russia is deliberately enticing Germany to follow her back into those vastnesses from which, they point out, no previous invader has ever returned victorious. For example, the London *Spectator* says:

"The very worst that can happen to the Russians is that they will continue to fall back as they have fallen back so often in their history. But falling back by Russians, as Charles XII. of Sweden found when he made his mad rush to Poltava, as Napoleon found before Moscow, as the Allies found in the Crimea, and as Japan found in Manchuria, does not mean defeat or the end of a war, or anything but a very ticklish situation for the proud invader."

The Spectator next discusses what the German commanders are likely to do in the face of the Russian retirement, and thinks that they will adopt trench-warfare:

"If they sit down where they are and dig themselves in, they have an amazingly difficult job before them. Even German hardihood and ingenuity must quail at the thought of a line of ditches from the Roumanian frontier to a point in the Baltic provinces north of Libau. Such an entrenched line could only be effectively held by a couple of million men, and Heaven only knows how many guns. But even if this heroic remedy is employed, the line must be very thin almost everywhere. This means that it is liable to be pierced by the Russians, who would soon discover that it was not necessary for them to have, as we and the French have in Flanders, a corresponding line—in this case a thousand miles long."

PUTTING PRESSURE ON ROUMANIA

THE STRONGEST PRESSURE is being exerted on the part of the Central Powers to obtain from Roumania some indication regarding her immediate plans for the future. So far Roumania has maintained an uneasy neutrality, but recently, we are told, she took a step that the German press regard as unneutral and unfriendly when she refused to allow arms and ammunition from Germany to Turkey to pass through her territory. This act has occasioned strong protests in German newspapers, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in a long and somewhat plain-spoken article, says:

"Roumania's conception of her duties of neutrality has not been always the same since the beginning of the war. One had the impression that it was not always dictated solely by principles of international law, or by the interests of the country. Of late the Government has permitted the exportation—which was previously forbidden—of considerable quantities of corn and petroleum. The accumulated stocks of wheat were threatening to go bad, and the petroleum from Galicia, since the recovery of that province, was competing with Roumanian oil for the German market. Nevertheless Roumania still insists upon forbidding the passage through her territory of arms and munitions."

The Frankfort organ points out that the Russian reverses have removed any fear that Roumania might have felt from that

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quarter, and she is, therefore, free to show her true feelings, and these, it says, are unsatisfactory from a German view-point:

"Roumania is no longer exposed to immediate illegal pressure from her Russian neighbor, such as may have been exercised previously in consequence of the temporary advance of the Russian armies in Galicia. Russia's armies have been beaten, and her prime troops have been decimated. There is, at any rate, no further Russian peril for Roumania in this war. And even in the decades to come a weakened Russia will not be able to think of an active Balkan policy. Since, therefore, Roumania has complete freedom of action, nothing but her interest, as she rightly or wrongly understands it, can determine her maintenance of the veto upon transportation. It seems, therefore, that her desire is to weaken Turkey and to support the attacks upon the Dardanelles."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* then proceeds to discuss the treaty relations between Roumania and the Central Powers, and gives a strong hint that unpleasant consequences may follow unless Roumania shows a change of heart:

"It is not permissible to doubt that the Central Powers, whose loyalty as allies will live in history as an imperishable monument of bronze, would never have failed to observe the obligations arising out of their treaties with Roumania. But Roumania in this war has not merely denied the *casus fœderis*. By her interpretation of the duties of neutrality she is doing direct injury to Turkey, the third party in the alliance of the Central Powers. Consequently Germany and Austria-Hungary have recovered their freedom to decide whether they will or will not continue to regard themselves as bound to the agreements with Roumania. Their interest in the continued independence of Roumania, which was the basis of these treaties, still exists. But we can well imagine circumstances arising—perhaps even in the coming peace negotiations—in which this interest in Roumania's independence, as to which there will be no further obligation, might have to give way to more important selfish interests of the Central Powers.

"To sum up. Roumania by her treaties with the Central Powers was not only entitled but obliged to adopt an attitude entirely different from that which she has chosen. Apart, however, from the treaties, Roumania, according to our enemies' own interpretation of international law, was not and is not bound to prevent the transportation of material of war. Consequently her decision is due to no compulsion either of a legal or of a military kind. In judging Roumania's decision and its consequences, the only thing that matters for the Central Powers is whether and to what extent their military aims are thereby promoted or impeded."

The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, in commenting on the situation, calls for strong measures against the Danubian Kingdom, and remarks:

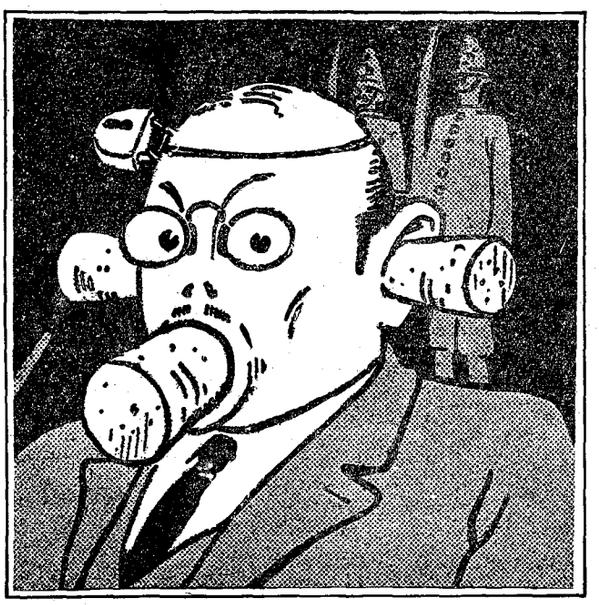
"It must be remembered that the way through Roumania is the way to the most vulnerable part of the British Empire. England has by no means abandoned her resolve to destroy us. In no circumstances can there be any question of reconciliation with England. On the contrary, it is a vital question for us to find and tread resolutely in any path which leads to the removal of weapons out of England's hands."

The Budapest correspondent of the London *Morning Post* informs his paper that Austria-Hungary contemplates a change of policy in regard to the Balkan States. He sends to London an interview given by a leading supporter of Count Tisza to a group of Hungarian journalists which, he says, was suppressed in the Budapest papers on account of its plain speaking. Its most significant passage runs:

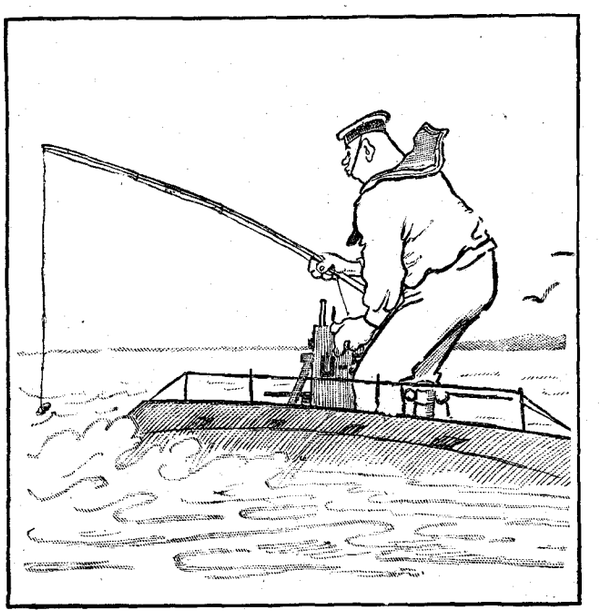
"We had no objections to the bargainings of the Balkan States as long as they did not affect us in a military sense. We exerted all our influence to keep them within modest bounds, and had no objections to their boasting about their power and military preparedness and national aspirations by which they claimed our territory, as long as they did not shriek like gipsies and behave like auctioneers. We could not object to it even if we wanted to, altho it awakened a most profound disgust and a deep feeling of hatred and revenge, especially as, owing to our military position, we have to be outwardly patient and diplomatic. We felt humiliated all the time, yet we could do nothing. We went to war with Servia for much less than the provocation Roumania has afforded, and we have swallowed from Roumania and Bulgaria insults in a way that is making us the laughing-stock of the world. If Tisza had his way, and the old King and the German Emperor had not vetoed it, we would have declared war on Roumania long ago."

Neutral opinion considers that Roumania will indignantly resist pressure from the Central Powers, and the Amsterdam *Vlaamsche Stem* says:

"It should never be forgotten that the majority of the Roumanian people is without doubt in favor of the Allies. The royal family, however, has pro-German tendencies. . . . Thus the Ministers stand between the wishes of the people and those to the Hohenzollern royal family. Probably the latter will have of yield to the people. Then the road to participation in the war on the Allies' side will be open to Roumania."



A SKETCH FROM LIFE OF A PERFECT EDITOR DURING THESE NEUTRAL TIMES.
—*Esquelle de la Torratxa* (Madrid).



THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.
"I don't catch much, tho I'm fishing all the time."
—*Heraldo de Madrid.*

THRUSTS FROM NEUTRAL BUT IRONIC SPAIN.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY DO MIDDLE-AGED MEN BREAK DOWN?

THAT MEN just past the prime of life—say, just over forty—are very much more apt to succumb to disease than they were immediately before, and that this likelihood is greater now than it was a dozen years ago, is shown by a comparative table compiled by Dr. Chas. F. Bolduan, of the New York City Health Department, to serve as the text of an article on this subject contributed by him to *The Scientific American* (New York, July 17). The numerical evidence furnished by the table is hardly necessary, he thinks, for this modern tendency to go to pieces on the part of our middle-aged men seems to be universally admitted by physician and layman alike. It is only when we begin to inquire into causes that we meet with differences of opinion. The prohibitionist reformer, says Dr. Bolduan, is sure that it is all due to alcohol. The food-faddist attributes it to denatured foods. Others still are certain that immorality is the cause; the legislators of several of our Western States even lay the blame on the "deadly cigaret." "And the harassed business man sitting in his club with a high-ball beside him and puffing at a black cigar assures you most emphatically that the rush of modern business life supplies the correct answer." Dr. Bolduan's own answer is refreshingly short and sweet. "Why do men over forty break down?" he asks. "Indulging their appetites!" When one has reached the age indicated he should apparently ask himself seriously, "What do I want to do?"—and then not do it. Says Dr. Bolduan:

DR. CHARLES F. BOLDUAN,

The food expert of the New York City Health Department, who declares that middle-aged men break down not from overwork, but overeating.

"We see that men past the prime of life do not live as long now as they did some years ago. . . . Surprizing . . . when we recall how generally death-rates have been falling during the past twenty years. Have, then, our statisticians erred? Not so. A little study of the table will show that there has been an enormous saving of life in infancy and childhood. . . . . .

"This at once supplies a clue to the cause of the increased mortality at the higher age groups—many of the children's lives we are saving lack vital resistance; they constitute the weaker members of society, and readily succumb to the diseases common in middle life. . . . One of the reasons why men over forty break down is because they recovered, in childhood, of marasmus, or scarlet fever, or measles, or diphtheria, or some of the other common diseases of that period.

"We can gain a further insight into the reasons why men over forty break down by examining into the prominent causes of death which carry them off at that time. Without citing the figures, I may say that this reveals a marked increase, in recent years, of deaths from heart-disease, arteriosclerosis, Bright's disease, and certain diseases of the nervous system.

"These diseases are intimately related to one another, and have many causative factors in common. Among these the most important are overindulgence in alcohol and tobacco, the poisons of syphilis, gout, rheumatism, and certain other diseases, overeating, especially overeating of meat, lead-poisoning, muscular overwork, exposure to cold and wet, and exposure to great heat."

Various factors combine, Dr. Bolduan says, to prevent health-administrators from making headway against these diseases. In the first place, the onset is insidious, so that the disease becomes established before it is recognized. In the second place, it is not easy to prove to the patient the causal relationship of the inciting factor. Thirdly, most of the cases above enumerated are associated with some form of indulgence of the appetites, and these are difficult to control. He goes on:

"At the present time the average death-rate in the United States is about 14, *i.e.*, fourteen out of every 1,000 persons die annually. The writer is convinced that if syphilis and alcohol could be entirely eliminated, the rate would at once fall to 12 or under. . . . . .

"I have already mentioned that the diseases playing so prominent a part in the mortality of men over forty, namely, heart-disease, arteriosclerosis, and Bright's disease, begin insidiously. It is important to remember, however, that a competent physician is able to recognize the signs long before your own attention may be aroused by the symptoms.

"In this connection, the results recently obtained in the routine examination of the Department of Health of the City of New York may be of interest, especially since the average age of these employees, namely, 33½ years for the men and 32 years for the women, represents the period when preventive measures should be begun. Of the 700 employees, 20, or 2.8 per cent., were overweight to such a degree as to menace their health; an abnormally high blood-pressure, with some albumen in the urine, was found in 25 cases, or 3.5 per cent.; some derangement of the heart of varying degrees of severity was found in 92 instances, or 13.2 per cent. Altogether the number of persons who needed either advice or treatment, or both, was 327, that is to say, 44 in every 100 had, without their knowledge, some vital physical defect which might have shortened their life, by a number of years, if it had remained undetected.

"The lesson is plain. If you are nearing or past forty, and are wise, you will consult your physician once a year, submit yourself to a thorough examination (including that of the urine), and carefully follow the advice he gives you. Don't wait until you notice suspicious symptoms; that is usually too late.

"In conclusion, let me warn you of the dangers of overeating: Most of us eat too much. We would do well to follow the advice of the great English physician, George Cheyne: 'Every wise man, after fifty, ought to begin to lessen at least the quantity of his aliment, and if he would continue free of great and dangerous distempers and preserve his senses and faculties clear to the last, he ought every seven years to go on abating gradually and sensibly, and at last descend out of life as he ascended into it, even into the child's diet.' In short, why do men over forty break down? Indulging their appetites!"

From Dr. Bolduan's man of thirty-three to Dr. Cheyne's man of fifty there is something of a hiatus, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, which suggests, however, that it is probably better to begin precautionary measures too soon than to defer them too long. And "a simpler prescription than curbing our appetites would be hard to devise," it adds, "tho none is less palatable."

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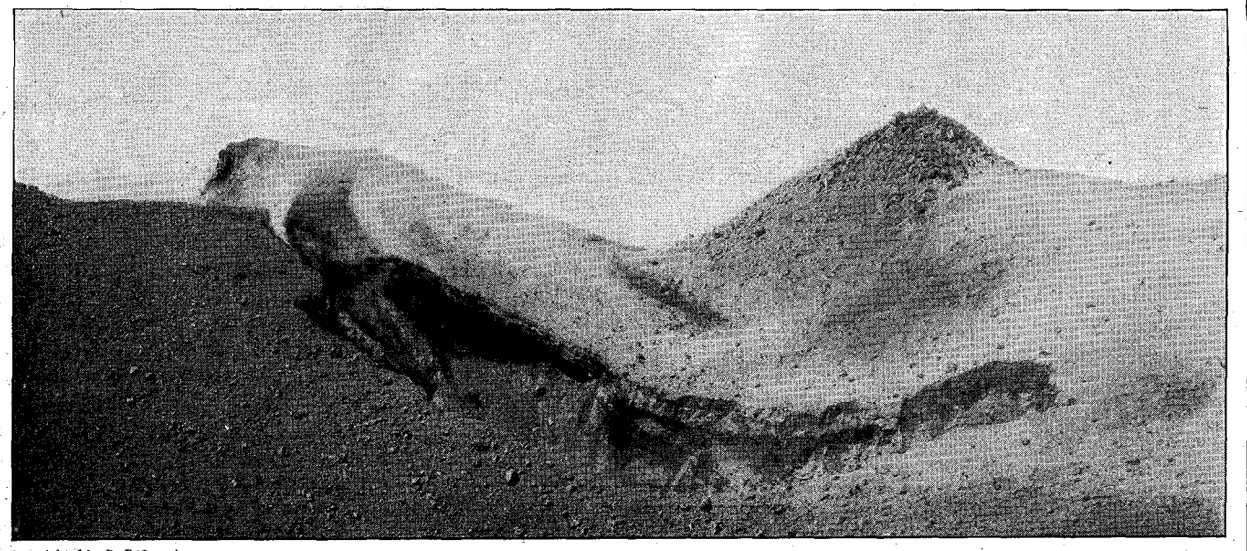

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THE CRATER OF AMERICA'S VESUVIUS.

Mount Lassen, our only active volcano, has just celebrated its one hundredth eruption in a period of less than one year.

MENTAL GROWTH OF BOYS AND GIRLS

A NEW ATTACK has been made on the "No Sex in Mind" theory, so ardently held by some of our leading feminists. In an article appearing in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau*, the supplement of the *Chemiker Zeitung* (Berlin), the writer observes that in discussions of the problem of coeducation it is usual to consider the matter chiefly from the moral standpoint. He holds, however, that the important and decisive question should be whether such education is demanded by the laws governing mental development, and declares that recent investigations prove that the tempo and rhythm of the intellectual growth of boys and girls differ decidedly. He writes:

"The lines of development of the two sexes are neither coincident nor parallel, but now coincide and now diverge. For the school age, especially, the relations are extraordinarily complex. At the beginning and the end of this period, 6-7 years and at 14-15 years, the two approximate pretty closely, with the girl perhaps a trifle in advance. In the intervening period, however, there appears a wide cleavage between the two, to the disadvantage of the girl; this difference is greatest in the middle of the period, at 10-12 years. In the high-school period, immediately following, the boy again goes ahead of the girl. Researches upon this subject by Ebbinghaus, Lobsien, Stern, and Hartmann confirm this."

The writer next observes that the greater precocity of the girl, which is affirmed in ordinary experience, finds fresh support in scientific child-study. He says:

"It may now be taken as an accepted fact that the average age of speech-development is several months earlier in the girl than in the boy. While it is not very rare to find a year-and-a-half-old boy still unable to talk, the development of speech has made considerable progress in girls of this age, and in certain later periods of life her further advancement is even more obvious.

"At fifteen the male is generally only a big boy, while the girl is often quite a finished young lady. But her mental development not only begins earlier, but stops earlier. It is probably not to be doubted that in the young woman of twenty-five all the powers of the intellect which she is capable of developing are at least indicated and formed and generally already quite well established. The twenty-five-year-old youth, on the other hand, is still full of unguessed possibilities for the future. The exceptions that occur do not vitiate the average law that the comparative cycle of development is relatively smaller in the girl. In women the conservative tendencies natural to their sex are most marked; in men, the progressive tendencies.

"If we now consider the difference between the two in the span or cycle of development in connection with the facts of the rhythm-development, we perceive a wide differentiation. The main rhythm of development consists of three stages, each composing a period of from five to seven years in length. Since the girl passes through what is on the whole a somewhat smaller span of development in a briefer time, it is to be suspected that the separate stages will be less than those of the boy in height as well as in length."

MOUNT LASSEN MAKES ITS "CENTURY"

OUR OWN and only active volcano, Mount Lassen, having successfully accomplished its hundredth eruption in a period of slightly less than one year since it first startled the neighbors and aroused the interest of geologists, Thomas H. Means, a San Francisco engineer, signalizes the event by contributing to *Engineering News* (New York, June 24) an account of the present status on and around the crater. Mr. Means recently made a trip to the volcano, and his observations form the basis of what he tells us in the article. He writes:

"After a long period of comparative quiescence, during the night of May 20, 1915, a violent eruption occurred, and a tremendous flood of mud and water ran down the northeastern slope of the peak into the headwaters of Hat Creek. In the afternoon of May 22 a second and more violent eruption occurred, the steam-cloud rising to a height of 5½ miles above the top of the cone (as calculated from transit observations made by Joseph L. Reading, an engineer in Redding). This second big eruption was accompanied by another mud-flood.

"The northeastern slope of Mount Lassen is very steep, being nearly 45 degrees in places. Two ridges or shoulders, one running to the east and one to the north, form a cirque or cove which is more than a mile wide. Prior to May, 1914, this cirque was filled with a glacier of unknown depth. Deep snow and ice remained here at the end of a hot, dry summer. Nearly all other exposures of the peak were denuded of snow each year. This glacier varied in length from about 10,000 to 7,500 feet. Since the eruption of May 20, 1915, this side of the mountain has been greatly changed. The glacier is gone, the mountainside is bare, and in the center of the cirque, where the snow was deepest, a line of steam-holes extends from the crater's top down 7,000 feet.

"Mud and water sliding down this mountainside gained sufficient momentum to splash and run up the opposite mountainside to elevations of 200 feet or more above the valley bottoms. The flood then divided, part going down Upper Hat Creek and part down Lost Creek, the main tributary of Hat Creek.

"This flood carried with it trees, brush, rocks, boulders, and mud, and swept a pathway from 600 to 1,000 feet wide, leaving a desolation of mud and boulders, with here and there logs and

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Courtesy of "The Engineering News," New York.

EROSION AND DÉBRIS FROM THE FLOODS OF MAY 20 AND 22, 1915, CAUSED BY CALIFORNIA'S VOLCANO.

brush, as shown in the views. In the upper valleys the waters rose from 10 to 30 feet. Lower down the stream the crest flattened out and the water was absorbed by the valleys and the porous cove, and at Cassels (35 miles distant) the rise did not exceed 6 inches.

"It is very difficult to estimate the volume of the flood at maximum flow, for we have no measure of the velocity. At several points the area of the cross-section of the stream was estimated by pacing, and it was found to average 6,000 square feet. The velocity was great enough to roll rocks 10 feet in diameter. The average velocity of the flood for the first 10 miles was roughly estimated at 15 to 20 feet per second. In the upper Meadows the writer believes the water must have flowed at a rate of 30 feet per second. Even with these rough figures it is seen that the flood must have been between 90,000 and 180,000 feet per second in Lost Creek alone. No estimate was made for Upper Hat Creek.

"No evidence of molten rock has yet been found around Lassen. That the rocks are getting hot, no one can deny. We found a boulder 10 feet high by 60 feet in circumference which had been carried by the water 2 miles from the crater. Our visit took place eight days after the second flood and ten days after the first, and yet this rock was too hot to touch and hot enough to ignite a match.

"There is no evidence to show that rocks have been dropt on any point a mile away from the main crater. A search of the hillsides for 1½ miles around revealed nothing so large as a pea. Dust, or volcanic ash, has been found several miles away, and the ground within 2 miles of the crater shows the results of several dust-showers.

"On May 30, 1915, during a visit to Upper Hat Creek, a very beautiful eruption was observed from a distance of about 5 miles. The height of the steam-cloud was estimated to be 7,000 feet above the crater.

"Mount Lassen eruptions have increased in intensity, but to date they have been associated with the wet season and the period of melting snow. Whether the water which makes the steam comes from some distant source, such as the ocean or Big Meadows Reservoir, is a question yet unanswered."

CURING A WOUNDED HEART

A YOUNG SERGEANT in the French Army has had the unique experience of carrying a missile about in his heart for four months, and of finally being relieved of it successfully by a surgical operation. The presence of a bullet in the heart has occasionally been revealed by an autopsy, but this case leads surgeons to hope that wounds of this kind may be curable to a greater degree than has hitherto been supposed. The present case, we are told by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 3), was described before the Academy of Medicine in that city by Dr. Beausenat, the surgeon who performed the operation. We read:

"The projectile remained free in the right ventricle and was not extracted therefrom until four months after its introduction. It would seem that the case is absolutely unique. The soldier was struck, on October 1, 1914, in Argonne, at Saint-Hubert, by a fragment of a hand-grenade which, passing through the diaphragm, the pericardium, and the whole thickness of the cardiac muscle, penetrated into the cavity of the heart. The metal fragment measured about 3/5 inch in length and breadth, by ⅛ inch in thickness; its weight was 1.5 grams. It was extracted on February 17. The heart having been opened, the projectile, which at first eluded attempts to grasp it, by its mobility, was finally extracted with the aid of forceps, and the heart was sewed up. After several days of intense pain and threatened syncope, a slight fever came on for three days, accompanied with some lung-trouble, which quickly disappeared. The patient was considered as cured one month after the operation. At present the heart is working normally. . . . . .

"The cure effected in so happy a manner by Dr. Beausenat may serve as an example in the present war, if similar cases present themselves. It shows that an explorative operation on the heart may be successfully undertaken when projectiles have penetrated into its muscular wall or into the cardiac cavity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF MOUNT LASSEN'S ONE HUNDRED ERUPTIONS.

The boulder in the foreground is one of many transported from the distant volcano by the mud-stream.

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HOW WE PERSPIRE

PERSPIRATION passes out through the skin by means of the sudoriferous, or sweat-, glands. That, until recent years, told the whole story. But it is now known that water-vapor passes through the substance of the skin itself, independently of any secretion of these glands. "Insensible" perspiration has long been recognized, but it was generally thought to be the vaporization of liquid secretion too slight to be noticed. It is doubtless this in part, but recent discoveries show that in most of it the vapor has never condensed on the skin, and is not "sweat" at all, if this term is to be confined to the secretions of the sweat-glands. The curious freak that led to the possibility of this demonstration was the existence of persons without any sweat-glands at all. These persons nevertheless "perspired" continuously, tho never in sensible drops, and it was possible to measure the amount of water that passed through the skin in the form of vapor. We quote from an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 26). Says this paper:

"Can water be lost through the skin in any way other than by the mechanism of the sudoriferous glands? Is there a true insensible perspiration represented by a purely physical transport of water through the skin into the surrounding medium? Of course it has long been recognized that even where no visible drops of sweat collect on the cutaneous surfaces, water may be, and usually is being, vaporized from them. It is quite conceivable, however, that in such cases evaporation may keep pace with sweat-production, and thus give an impression of insensible perspiration without the intermediation of the cutaneous glands.

"The long-standing uncertainty respecting the origin of water imperceptibly eliminated from the skin was dispelled by a series of observations on human individuals in whom an unusual anomaly of this organ exists. Loewy and Wechselmann have had the exceptional opportunity of studying subjects in whom a defective development has resulted in complete absence of skin-glands, so that both sweat and sebaceous secretion were lacking. Here, then, it became possible to investigate the occurrence of loss of water from the skin independently of sweat-formation. It was found that such sweat-free persons may experience considerable output of water through the skin. The variations of such a process of elimination are considerable. The quantity may reach 600 grams [1⅓ pounds] of water per day for the entire body. This represents a true insensible perspiration—a diffusion of water-vapor—following definite physical laws.

"The observations made in these unique cases representing, it may be noted, persons having ties of blood-relationship and thus exhibiting a hereditary factor in their common skin defect, supplement the facts learned from normal individuals. As a result of the different investigations, it is concluded that the physical loss of water varies greatly in different parts of the body—a fact only recently verified by Galeotti and Macri at the University of Naples.

"These two Italian investigators found the insensible perspiration to be greatest from the surfaces of the hand, somewhat less from the neck and cheeks, and still smaller in relation to the chest and back. According to Galeotti and Macri there is a correspondence, in some parts of the bodies of normal individuals, between the number of the sweat-glands and the extent of evaporation from the skin. The parallelism in this respect is, however, by no means complete, so that there is no justification for assuming that the water evaporated is derived solely from sweat-glands. Loss of water evidently also takes place through the epidermal layers of the skin, precisely as in the case of the sweat-free subjects of Loewy.

"The temperature of the environment often exerts an influence on the evaporation from the cutaneous surfaces in the sense that with increased external temperature the degree of insensible perspiration is augmented. This is, however, not uniformly the case, according to Loewy. He regards the condition of the skin as decisive for the extent of loss of water. With the same external temperature the output will vary with the momentary make-up of the skin, so that it is not regarded as extreme to attribute any influence of the external temperature to its more immediate effect on the cutaneous organ as a whole. In febrile patients the output of water is always greater than in the case of healthy persons.

"So far as the loss of water by purely physical processes is concerned, the temperature of the surface layers of the body is the factor of chief importance."

GRAINLESS BREAD IN GERMANY

THE CAREFUL OFFICIAL PARSIMONY with which bread-tickets are dealt out in Germany with rigorous impartiality has naturally proved very embarrassing to the big restaurants, and they have been making strenuous efforts to provide palatable substitutes made without the precious wheat-flour or rye-meal. Similar attempts have likewise been made by scientific experimental stations, and these have latterly been crowned with success, according to Mr. A. Fornet, who contributes an article upon the subject to the *Chemiker Zeitung* (Berlin). He writes:

"General interest has been aroused by the announcement that a great Berlin firm of restaurateurs had succeeded in baking bread minus wheat-flour as a constituent. Potato-starch and rice-starch took the place of wheat-flour, giving an uncommon whiteness to the bread. All kinds of this bread, however, had the serious disadvantage of having too much weight by far for its volume. Moreover, the crumb formed an almost solid mass, being almost or quite lacking in aeration."

As expert housewives and bakers know, the aeration, porousness, or lightness of good bread is the result of the expansion or "blowing up" of the dough by the pressure of the carbon dioxid or "carbonic-acid gas," which is formed when the yeast begins to "work." The tiny particles of dough are literally blown apart so that they are separated by tiny cavities or pores, the principle being the same as when a child inserts a pipe into a bowl of soapy water and blows his breath into it till it becomes a mass of tiny bubbles. But this aeration is possible only when the dough is not too "short," as the expert says. In other words, the dough must be elastic and tenacious so that it will not allow the bubbles of carbon dioxid to escape until they have done their work, that is, until the pressure of the gas has swelled up the gummy mass of the dough and made it porous and "light." This indispensable elasticity is due to the glutens. By their gummy nature the pressure of the air and carbon dioxid is sufficiently retarded for the aeration to take place. But the substitute breads were almost entirely lacking in gluten, hence their failure to resist the pressure of the expanding carbon dioxid long enough to become porous. The problem had its scientific side, and was promptly taken up by the experimental bakers of the Experimental Institute for Grain-Products. Most of them failed in their first attempt to make light bread without ordinary grain-flour, but better success crowned their efforts when they began to mix with the dough materials which would give it physical properties like those of gluten, "surprizingly good bread being thus obtained." Mr. Fornet adds:

"The bread thus made is about as porous as wheat-bread, the crumb is similar to that of *Semmelbrot*, the crust can not be told from that of ordinary *Kümmelbrötchen*. As for the taste, it must be confest that pure wheat-bread has the advantage. The first specimens baked by some of the big firms found few admirers because of the poor flavor. Of the breads now made it may be said they are good to eat even when dry, and when buttered or used for sandwiches no one who tasted could tell the difference between wheat-bread and the new grainless bread."

The chief constituent of this new bread is starch, which can be raised in Germany in unlimited quantities, the "best form for Germany being the potato-carbohydrate." Mr. Fornet refers triumphantly to the recent achievement of the Berlin Institute for Fermentation Industries in forming an albumen by the union of ammonia with starch, particulars of which process have not yet been made public. Since the great chemist Haber has taught the world how to make ammonia synthetically from the atmosphere it would appear, theoretically at least, that the German nation is safe from starvation as long as it possesses potatoes and air!

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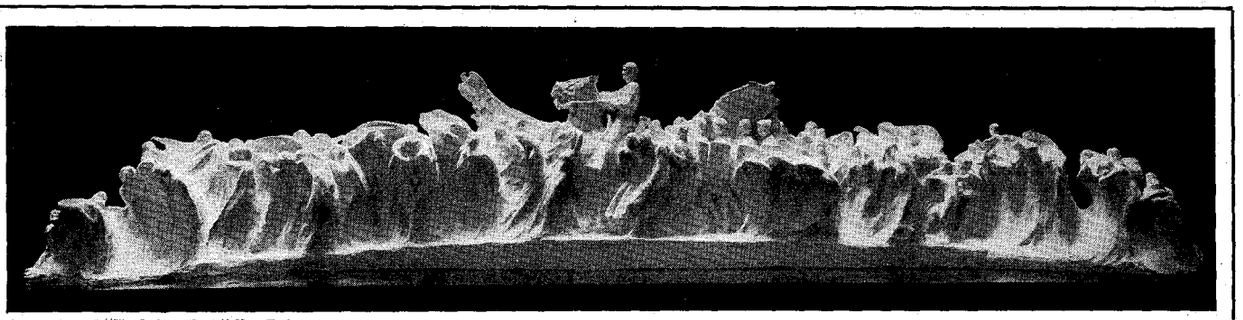
LETTERS - AND - ART



By courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

LORADO TAFT'S "FOUNTAIN OF TIME," WHICH STRIKES A NEW NOTE IN MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.

A PEACE MONUMENT FOR CHICAGO

A NEW NOTE IN SCULPTURE, we are told, is struck in Lorado Taft's "Fountain of Time," which is to be erected in Chicago in commemoration of one hundred years of peace between the English-speaking peoples. "I know of no piece of work in America that has even a chance of being produced which departs so completely from the conventional forms and limitations of modern sculpture as this work of Taft's," says Gutzon Borglum, himself one of America's foremost sculptors. Talking to a representative of the New York *Independent*, Mr. Borglum went on to say that if the spontaneity of Mr. Taft's original conceptions can be maintained in the larger work "I know of no influence upon Western art that will prove so potent." This great monument, which will be placed at the western end of Chicago's Midway Plaisance, will be one of the central features of the most comprehensive decorative scheme ever undertaken by an American city, a scheme made possible by the generosity of the late Benjamin F. Ferguson. Interest on the Ferguson fund, which is administered by the trustees of the Chicago Art Institute, provides thirty thousand dollars a year for the project. Other groups of sculpture in this scheme of civic beautification have already been completed by Mr. Taft, who, according to Robert H. Moulton, in *The Craftsman* (New York), "has dedicated the remainder of his life to the task." To quote Mr. Moulton further:

By courtesy of "The Craftsman Magazine," New York.

A DETAIL OF "THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME."

"The spot chosen by the sculptor and the Art Institute trustees for the realization of this dream in marble is the Midway Plaisance, a grassy parkway a mile in length and one thousand feet in width, connecting Washington and Jackson parks, the two biggest public playgrounds on the south side of Chicago. During the brief period of the World's Fair, when the Midway received its name, temporary buildings and works of art showed the possible attractiveness of the location, and made the fakers' booths along its length the favorite promenade of crowds of pleasure-seekers.

"Adjoining the Midway is the campus of the University of Chicago, covered with massive Gothic halls, ranking among the most imposing of all American educational buildings. The proposed sculptural decorations will consequently be an appropriate setting for this beautifully designed seat of learning."

Turning again to *The Independent*, we find this description of "The Fountain of Time":

"A colossal figure of Time, in the completed group, will stand aloof to watch this rhythmic procession of mankind, for which the motif came from Dobson's lines:

> Time goes, you say? Ah, no.
> Alas! time stays. We go,

just as a scene from Maeterlinck's 'The Blind' inspired the finely expressive group, called by the same name, that is Taft's best known work. And since the life of man is as a wave of the sea, a hint of the waves runs through this newer work; indeed at two points a clearly defined wave sweeps over the figures, first of the youth who fights it, then of the old man who submits willingly to the annihilation it brings. The great monument is to be erected in Chicago, at one end of the Midway Plaisance, as one feature of the many-sided celebration of the Centenary of Peace between English-speaking Peoples."

Opposite the "Fountain of Time," at the other end of the Midway Plaisance, will be a "Fountain of Creation," also by Mr. Taft. A formal canal, connecting the lagoons of Washington and Jackson parks, will be spanned by three broad bridges—the Bridge of Faith, the Bridge of Arts, and the Bridge of Sciences. To quote further:

"From the Ferguson fund $50,000 has already been devoted

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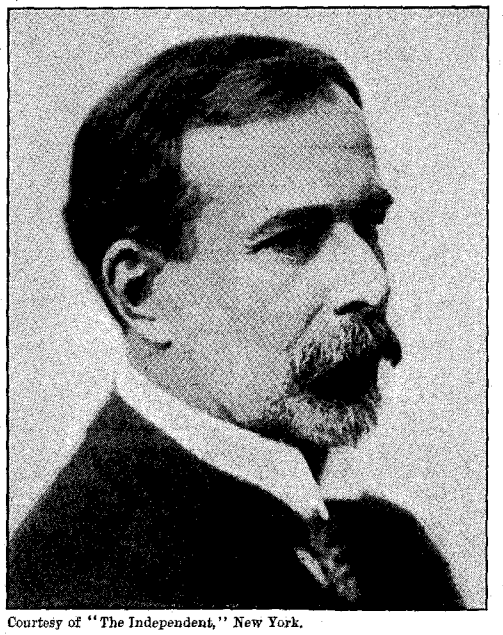
to the cost of preparing a full-size model of the Fountain of Time, and it is hoped that the foundations will be provided for from the same source. This leaves $150,000 to be contributed through the peace commemoration committee for the final marble group; and at this point John C. Shaffer, owner of the Chicago *Evening Post*, has stept in with a generous offer to guarantee that sum."

DEMOCRACY IN THE FINING-POT

THE complementary conviction of all those who desired to see the destruction of Prussian militarism at the outset of the war was that democracy would be triumphantly vindicated. Mr. H. G. Wells, if memory serves, was one of those who saw the future in this light. Now his tone is one almost of extreme depression, and he declares it "possible to believe that democracy is being at present tried and modified rather than triumphantly demonstrated." He looks abroad over the world and sees that "the best social ideal is not yet realized by any human society." Neither of the two great contending ideals are, after a year of war, sure of themselves. On the German side, he points out, "nothing is more remarkable than the relative disappearance of the Emperor and the Crown Prince—and *Gott*—from this struggle." To prove this contention, he asserts, aside from signs observable to the real Fatherland, that "not even that impassioned American citizen, Mr. Viereck, of *The Fatherland*, would now produce poems about 'Thou Prince of Peace, thou God of War!' if he wished to stir Teutonic hearts." The Allied world has to reckon now with "another people, an altogether more respectable and more formidable people." Germany, instead of being typified by the Kaiser, and represented by "the tawdry, intensely nationalist 'imperialism' of Unter den Linden, the Teutonic 'Gott,' the 'aristocratic' officer with a weakness for champagne and frightfulness, shooting of peasants and rapes in market-places," has found its exponent in Professor Ostwald, and its voice in the Zeiss factories of Essen—"the true modern Germany, a very great and formidable nation." The occasion of Mr. Wells's article in *The New Republic* (New York) is a pamphlet appearing from the pen of Professor van Gennep, of the University of Neuchâtel, on "The Spirit of Organization: a Contrast of the French and English Formula as opposed to the German." Therein is stated the "democratic-individualist point of view as opposed to the German conception of order." Nietzsche and Bernhardi are barely mentioned, while Professor Ostwald is taken as the spokesman of Germany. Mr. Wells thus recapitulates the argument:

"The Germany of 1915 has passed away from Bernhardi; Ostwald is its prophet. Professor Ostwald fares badly in this pamphlet both as a dialectician and as a patriotic and amateurish ethnologist, but Professor van Gennep has the wisdom and generosity to go behind the ill-advised forms and phrases of the great German's expression to his fundamental proposition. That fundamental proposition is this: that 'individualism' as a stage of social development has to give place to 'organization'; and that 'organization' is a new and higher level to which Germany is leading the nations. It is not difficult for Professor van Gennep to show that in social, intellectual, and economic development, as distinguished from political elaboration, America and France and England, and not Germany, were the pioneers of organization, and that the real opposition intended is not between order and chaos, as Professor Ostwald imagines, but between authoritative State socialism and voluntarism—as a synonym for which Professor van Gennep frequently uses the word 'cooperation.' And upon this ground thus cleared Professor van Gennep draws his morals and conclusions, and frames his anticipations of the outcome of the war. He foreshadows the triumph of the individualist-democratic idea, triumphing through cooperative activities that will mitigate the rigors of individual and national competition, and he crowns this triumph in an ultimately republican United States of Europe. It is possible to sympathize very warmly with his spirit and still doubt the validity of these hopes or the completeness of the individualist 'formula' as a recipe for the most desirable social organization."



Courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

LORADO TAFT,

Whose symbolic sculpture for Chicago's Midway Plaisance, a brother sculptor predicts, is destined to exert a most potent influence upon Western art. His "Fountain of Time" is dedicated to the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the English-speaking peoples.

In its present state of mind the English nation is in no mood to accept the "flattering unction" of the Swiss professor, for "it is very largely occupied with a number of the less pleasing consequences of the individualist formula in practise." Mr. Wells fears that America must be troubled with many of the same qualms, for both nations are being shown, as the consequences of individualism, "the relative ineffectiveness of a democratically chosen government in all practical things." He goes on:

"It is no use denying that the Central Powers were not only better prepared for this war at the outset, but that on the whole they have met the occasions of the war as they have so far arisen with much more collective intelligence, will-power, and energy than any of the Allies, not even excepting France. They have succeeded not merely in meeting enormous military requirements better, but in keeping the material side of their national life steadier under greater stresses. It is idle for this writer to pretend to think that the United States would make any better showing in this matter than Great Britain. The British Government has been excellent in argument and admirable in rhetoric, but it has been slack, indolent, and unready in all matters of material organization; it has muddled and wasted national feeling, and it has been manifestly afraid of the press and oversensitive to public clamor. It has shown all the merits and failures one might have expected from a body of political lawyers, trained in the arts of making things seem right, wary, and prepared to wait and see what chances the adversary will give, and as incapable of practical foresight, as remote from the business of making real things go right, as enclosed nuns. If the present Governments of Great Britain and the United States are the best sort of governments that democracy can produce, then Professor Ostwald is much more right than Professor van Gennep is prepared to confess, and democracy is bound, if not this time, then next time or the time after, to be completely overcome and superseded by some form of authoritative State organization."

The individualist State produces in war-time an element of weakness in the "shirker." Of course it isn't prepared for war because "the thesis of democracy is that there is a nobility in men and a power in public opinion that will make all free citizens who are conscious of their citizenship exert and sacrifice themselves for the general good to an extent greater than they would do under any sort of compulsion." The majority, Mr. Wells admits, are sound in this respect, but the exceptions have it in their power to "affect immediately and ultimately the *morale* of the general body." Thus:

"If the blackleg, the shirker, the grafter, the traitor, get an advantage by their exceptional refusal to behave decently, if they remain behind to breed and marry while the generous spirits

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go out to fight and die, if they profit and increase while honest men remain poor, then bad citizenship has 'survival value' as compared with good citizenship, and there is a manifest discouragement of all the good impulses in men. Democracy means in that case not merely administrative weakness, but a secular degenerative process. Its best elements will die progressively for its worst. The generally accepted theory of democracy can scarcely deny the existence of these exceptional base instances, but it declares that there are a generosity and power in public opinion that will more than correct the evil of mean and selfish aims. That, indeed, 'self-sacrifice is the best policy.' The present time is bringing forward the doubt whether this is so, in a very acute form.

"This assumption of the righting influence of public opinion is implicit throughout Professor van Gennep's pamphlet, and, being granted, there is little to complain of in the rest of his case. He explains how the 'esprit de coopération égalitaire' exists in the case of the Western Allies and not in the case of Germany, that it has been fostered by games and strikes alike, that our women of the industrial class have been disciplined to endurance by the voluntary resistances of strikes. . . . But the plain question at once confronts us whether the voluntary collective will of the Western Allies is as a matter of fact any stronger or clearer than the trained and ruled collective will of the Central Powers. There can be little doubt which side has achieved the higher collective efficiency. It is not the Western side. And the quality of Professor van Gennep's assertions about the spirit of the democracies in this conflict seems all through to be tainted by the desire to see them rather as they ought to be than as they are."

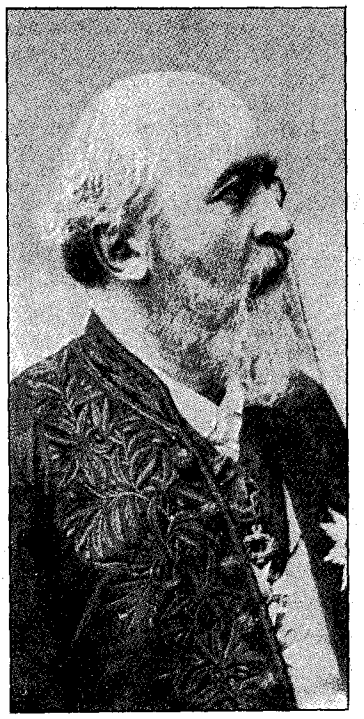
Alongside this weakness Mr. Wells sees another in the absence of effective guaranties against forms of attack from without, such "as the recent German press campaign in America." "That campaign has been clumsy and unsuccessful so far, but there is no intrinsic reason why it should always be clumsy and unsuccessful." Mr. Wells's discouragement embraces many of the cherished ideals of our democracy, as this shows:

"The relative feebleness, the practical incompetence, the forensic quality of democratic governments may excuse a doubt whether, in the method of election by a single non-transferable vote, democracy has really found its effective method of governing; the existence, prosperity, and predominance of evaders, self-seekers, and profiteers may open the question whether an unrestricted 'go-as-you-please' is the ultimate rule of freedom; and the unlimited possibilities in a free press run for gain, of venality, vulgarity, and treason, the fluctuations and light-mindedness of such a press may perforce open up the prospect of ultimately making the press a power in the State at least as responsible as the State's educational organization. The strains and experiences of this world-conflict may, in fact, be bringing us to realize that democracy is not only a newer thing in the world than the authoritative state it seeks to destroy, but also that it is something much less mature, with a completer development of its powers and a completer mental organization still to come. At best it may be as yet no more than an infant Hercules fighting adult serpents by instinct rather than intelligence. The electoral method that will save it from the party politician is still to seek; it has still to establish its mutual disciplines and possess its mind. . . . . .

"Professor van Gennep seems altogether too prone to regard public opinion and the spirit of a nation as a magically secure thing. No one who has studied Ford Madox Hueffer's recent remarkable book on Prussian culture, 'When Blood Is Their Argument,' can rest very comfortably in such a belief. Through books, newspapers, pulpits, theaters, cinematographs, schools, and colleges, the mind of a people can be systematically molded and modified. Professor Ostwald's 'organization state' is prepared to do that not only with its own people, but . . . with the minds of any other peoples who stand in its way."

BANISHING "HATE" FROM THE TEMPLE OF TRUTH

NOT ALL the university professors of Germany share in the feelings of enmity and repudiation that have led certain ones to divest themselves of scholastic decorations received from hostile countries. In the *International Monatshefte* (Leipzig) are printed the words of Dr. Heinrich Morf, professor of Romance Philology, who told his class that in the realm of the intellect dissension and recrimination are utterly out of place. Civil war must not enter the "Republic of Letters, Sciences, and Arts, which has hitherto bound together all mankind and made them world-citizens of a *Civitas Dei*." He said:



GASTON PARIS,

Who, declaring in the throes of 1870 that patriotism had no concern with science, now inspires a German savant to assert that "Science teaches us to perceive, to understand, and not to despise."

"You have come together with me here to pursue a work of peace. . . . When your teacher has mounted this rostrum and the outer doors of this auditorium are closed, we must and will compel our thoughts to turn aside for an hour from what elsewhere daily and nightly oppresses every heart. . . . The passions of the day shall not enter here. We will leave them without. Science demands of us this act of self-conquest and self-discipline. Whoso finds this impossible can not serve her, and can win no intimate communion with her soul. Such a one will remain unsatisfied within these halls."

After this noble appeal for a dispassionate consecration to the service of truth, Professor Morf reminded his hearers that he came before them to lecture upon the subject of the historical development of French culture, a subject to which he first gave his ardent devotion thirty-five years ago in Berne. He referred also to the teaching of Goethe that a sympathetic interest for Latin culture and civilization was entirely compatible with an ardent love for their own Germanic heritage. He continued:

"Through all these years I have spoken to our German youths of these Romanic subjects with regard for the foreign elements and love for our own, and they have always rewarded me with a gratifying recognition, even in these fearful days, when I am often pleased to receive from former students not personally known to me post-cards sent from the field on the Western front of battle, and reminding me gratefully of the instruction here received upon the subject of French culture.

"There will be no change, therefore, in the scientific character of these lectures. Now, as heretofore, I will try to school your historic thinking to dispassionate conception and judgment of the things of the past and of foreign lands. Such scientific labor does not sunder—it unites. It teaches to perceive, to understand, and not to despise."

At this point in his address Professor Morf, who was formerly a student in France under the celebrated French savant, Gaston Paris, paid an eloquent tribute of admiration and reverence to his former instructor and preceptor, likewise referring affectionately to his student years and student comrades in Paris. He reminded his hearers that they had often heard him mention the names of these sharers of his labors and his researches, and acknowledge the debt their own science owed them, adding that "we shall continue to speak of them in the same spirit." He proceeded:

"Beyond the bloody circle of the present stands the commanding personality of Gaston Paris. Gratefully I greet this vision. Often have I acknowledged the deep and decisive influence he exerted upon me; the best that I can give you was evoked in me by him. Listen to the words with which he, then a man of thirty, resumed his lectures in the Collège de France in December,

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1870, in besieged Paris, 'in the midst of the iron ring which the German armies have drawn around us.' After casting a backward glance over the work of the previous semester and referring to the distant disciples who had followed the call to arms, and of whom a few were in the hostile ranks of the besiegers, he spoke of the claims of Science, whose rights must be respected even in these anxious hours when the Fatherland demanded every thought otherwise, as follows:

" 'I do not believe, in general, that patriotism has any concern whatever with science. The rostrums of teachers are in nowise tribunes. And whoso uses them to defend or to fight for anything outside their purely intellectual objects estranges them from their true function. I maintain without reserve or diminution the thesis that science must recognize, as its only goal, the truth, truth for its own sake alone, without care whether, in practise, this truth may have consequences good or ill, gratifying or regrettable.

" 'Whosoever permits himself the slightest suppression, the smallest alteration in the facts which are the objects of his research, from patriotic, from religious, or even from moral considerations, that man is not worthy to hold his place in the great laboratory in which honor is a far more indispensable title than skill.

" 'If in all civilized lands common subjects of study be so conceived and so prosecuted, then will they constitute, far beyond the bounds of hostile nationalities, a great fatherland, stained by no war, menaced by no conqueror, and wherein human minds shall find that refuge and that union which was offered them in other days by the *Civitas Dei*.'

"Thus, on December 8, 1870, did a young French savant, who was likewise an ardent patriot, address his hearers. I know not whether in Paris to-day patriotism finds like words. Time will tell. But I would fain bring to your minds the words of this strong and noble man who united in exemplary harmony loyalty to country and world-citizenship, love of fatherland and love of truth. May his words be not spoken in vain!"

INCREASING VOGUE OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

ALTHO CONTROVERSY about simplified spelling has ceased to rage, and its unfamiliar forms no longer provide ammunition for the paragraphers, the practise of it is ever widening. So Professor Brander Matthews states in an interview in the New York *World*, which cites him as a well-qualified authority, being a member of the Simplified Spelling Board and "an untiring advocate" of its purposes. Scoffers that looked upon the board as faddists destined to excite momentary discussion and amusement may be surprized to learn from Professor Matthews that in the past three months the number of educational institutions which have taken up the new spelling has trebled. Timid conservatives who shrank alarmed before the bare mention of the innovation will find Professor Matthews allaying their fears by making clear to them "what has actually been done." Impressive to him especially as an educator is the fact that "nearly one hundred universities, colleges, and normal schools in the United States have either adopted some of the simplified forms of spelling in their official correspondence and publications, or they permit the use of simplified spelling by students in their written work." Of high significance also is the fact that educational bodies in general, editors of dictionaries and of the periodical press are supporting the movement. This, in the view of Professor Matthews, is "more gratifying than it is surprizing"; and he explains that the early opposition to simplified spelling was based on "two radical misconceptions."

One group of the opposition, we read, were moved by feelings of loyalty to a form of spelling that they believed "had been finally fixt during some remote and authority-laden era, or that immemorial custom had sanctioned." The other group dreaded that the simplifiers were resolved to "make our English spelling in one violent cataclysm, like a spring cleaning in which long-cherished possessions are sacrificed to a housewifely sense of good order—a sort of swift, ruthless tidying up of the language." The objections of persons of conservative tendencies Professor Matthews meets by indicating that there is no final and immemorial method of English spelling. To critics that feared too radical action on the part of the reformers, he replies by quoting just what the Spelling Board suggests, as follows:

"We offer three suggestions:

"1. The adoption of the simpler or shorter of two alternative spellings authorized by whatever dictionary you use. Thus, 'center' may be used instead of 'centre,' and 'meter' instead of 'metre,' as being more in accord with the sound of the words, and as having perfectly good warrant in the accepted spelling of 'number' and 'diameter.' No one would think of writing 'numbre' or 'diametre.' Similarly the spelling of words like 'colour,' 'gramme,' and 'quartette' may be shortened by taking out the letters which are not sounded, thus leaving them 'color,' 'gram,' and 'quartet.'

"2. The adoption of twelve words selected by the National Education Association—'program,' 'catalog,' 'decalog,' 'prolog,' 'demagog,' 'pedagog,' 'tho,' 'altho,' 'thoro,' 'thorofare,' 'thru,' and 'thruout.' The reason why it is sought to have these twelve words generally adopted is that simplified spelling represents fundamentally an attitude of mind, and once a person has got used to the idea of doing without the unsounded 'ue' in 'prologue,' the unsounded 'ugh' in 'though,' and so on, he will readily fall into the habit of using shorter and simpler spelling in his daily use of our written language.

"3. That students who may wish to do so should be allowed to use in their written exercises any spellings which have been recommended by a recognized body of scholars and given place in any standard dictionary. The Simplified Spelling Board has issued a list of 300 words spelled in two or more ways, and an appeal is made that people will make a deliberate choice between using a form which is simple, regular, and convenient and one which is not simple, not regular, and not convenient."

The necessity that is the mother of the invention of simplified spelling, Professor Matthews goes on to say, is "the fact that the English language is incomparably more difficult to write than French, German, Italian, Spanish, or any other language now in wide use, because of the utter confusion which exists in regard to the signs which picture the sounds of English speech." As instances in proof of his contention Professor Matthews gives the following:

"We have the same vowel sound represented by 'e' in 'let,' by 'ea' in 'head,' by 'ei' in 'heifer,' by 'eo' in 'leopard,' by 'ay' in 'says,' by 'ai' in 'said,' and by 'a' in 'many'—seven different symbols for one sound!

"One of the most absurd examples in our language is the word 'circus,' in which you have the first 'c' pronounced as an 's' and the second 'c' as a 'k.' If one wished to adopt unsimplified spelling as an ideal, the word 'turn' might be spelled 'phthologn' without violating any natural law of English spelling, for 'phth' is sounded as 't' in 'phthisis,' 'olo' is sounded as 'ur' in 'colonel,' and 'gn' is sounded as 'n' in 'gnat,' so there you have it—'phthologn' as a logical spelling for 'turn.'"

The importance of simplified spelling from an educational standpoint, Professor Matthews adds, may be gathered from the statement of the late Dr. Francis A. March, professor of English and of Comparative Philology in Lafayette College and twice President of the American Philological Association, who said:

"It is of no use to try to characterize with fitting epithets and adequate terms of objurgation the monstrous spelling of the English language. . . . The time lost by it is a large part of the whole school-time of the mass of men; and with a large majority of those who are said to read, and who can read if you give them time, it is a fatal bar through life to that easy and intelligent reading which every human being ought to have at command."

Finally, in testimony to the increasing influence of the reform, Professor Matthews calls attention to the fact that—

"The principle of simplified spelling has been adopted by bodies like the National Education Association, the Modern Language Association, the American Philological Association, and the American Dialect Association, by State teachers' associations in twelve States, by the editors of the four great dictionaries of the English language—the Standard, Webster, the Century, and the Oxford—by more than thirty newspapers, and by a score of weekly and monthly publications, among which I may mention *The Independent*, *Current Opinion*, THE LITERARY DIGEST, *The Educational Review*, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *The Publishers' Weekly*, and *The American Printer*."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOW THE WORKERS PAY FOR THE WAR

THE BITTER COST of the war to the British workman and his fellows in other belligerent countries must not be overlooked, observes a woman writer in *The Survey* (New York). Everywhere we turn in the vast area of the conflict we have a vision of "labor bearing on its bended back an enormous fighting-machine." Yet she is chiefly concerned with the state of things in England, where she recalls that when war was declared the number of trade-union members unemployed in the United Kingdom leapt within thirty days from 2.8 per cent. to 7.1 per cent. But before the war was two months old "not only had the appeal to patriotism drained the residue of unemployed workingmen, but it had made inroads on every kind of labor skilled and unskilled." Casual workers, the elderly, and women and boys were all drawn to the war-industry to toil long hours day and night. The dismaying result is, however, that within half a year's time the problem facing English working people "switched from that of unemployment to that of overemployment, which, without the safeguards of factory acts and union rules, is breaking the workers under its strain and jeopardizing wages by the introduction of cheap boy and woman labor." The writer in speaking of the new fields of work for the 65,700 women registered for war-service by the end of May, 1915, mentions girl telegraph-messengers, news-stand girls, and women railway-porters, cleaners, booking-agents, and ticket-collectors. Women drive motor-vans in London, delivery wagons for department stores, and run their elevators. In Glasgow upward of 400 women are employed as tramway conductors. Our informant emphasizes the fact that the Glasgow Tramways Committee engaged the women for the period of the war "on the same conditions as men, namely, a fifty-one-hour week and a minimum wage of 27 shillings a week ($6.48)." This fair treatment is exceptional, we are told, for many companies are taking women to replace men and pay them a much smaller wage. More formidable than underpaid female labor as a competitor of male labor, however, is child labor, says this writer, who adds:

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ENGLAND'S NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.

According to Lloyd-George, 50,000 of England's young women are at work making shells in British ammunition-shops.

"The exploitation of children for war-service has so far occurred in rural districts where children have been drafted to take the places of 150,000 farm-laborers who have joined the colors. In ordinary years, under the Robson Act, a child of twelve may be released from school for agricultural work provided certain class attainment and attendance have been observed and the educational authorities are satisfied as to the suitability and beneficial character of the work.

"In five months ending January 31, 1914, 100 boys and 34 girls obtained this privilege in England and Wales. During the same period this year, 1,388 boys and 25 girls left school for agricultural employment 'owing to circumstances connected with the war.' This was made possible through the relaxation of the school-attendance laws by local education authorities. . . .

"It is the impression of those opposed to the loosening of the education acts that the farmers are suffering more from a scarcity of cheap labor than a scarcity of labor."

Another fact brought out by our informant is that despite charges of the class selfishness of the British workmen for striking in war-time the record of the Board of Trade *Labor Gazette* shows there were "only 212 industrial disputes affecting 59,237 people between January 1 and April 30, 1915, as compared with 357 affecting 273,114 people for the same period in 1914." What is more, the point of dispute in practically all cases was the demand for increased wages to meet the higher cost of living and not the demand for shorter hours. On the subject of the higher cost of living, it may be noted parenthetically, that the London *Daily Mail* is publishing a series of "amazing disclosures of the manner in which the working classes are living in 'a fool's paradise' of luxury at present owing to the illusory prosperity produced by war-conditions." The workers are willing and patriotic enough to work overtime, continues the *Survey* writer, yet when the output of munitions and equipment remains inadequate the workers incur the largest share of the blame.

As the necessity of war has interfered with the guard provided by trade-unions for the worker, so also has it modified the factory acts. Thus, the writer explains, "permission has been granted by the Home Office to work women over sixteen years of age overtime and at night-work on practically all Government contracts."

A report issued as long ago as February states that 55.2 per cent. of female leather-workers were working overtime; 39.2 per cent. of women in the engineering industry; 21.9 per cent. of women employed on woolen and worsted goods, while the women in Yorkshire khaki-factories are said to work from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. We hear of a girl eighteen years old who worked for thirty hours—that is, from 6 A.M. on Friday till 12 M. on Saturday. But even the Home Office objected to this, says the

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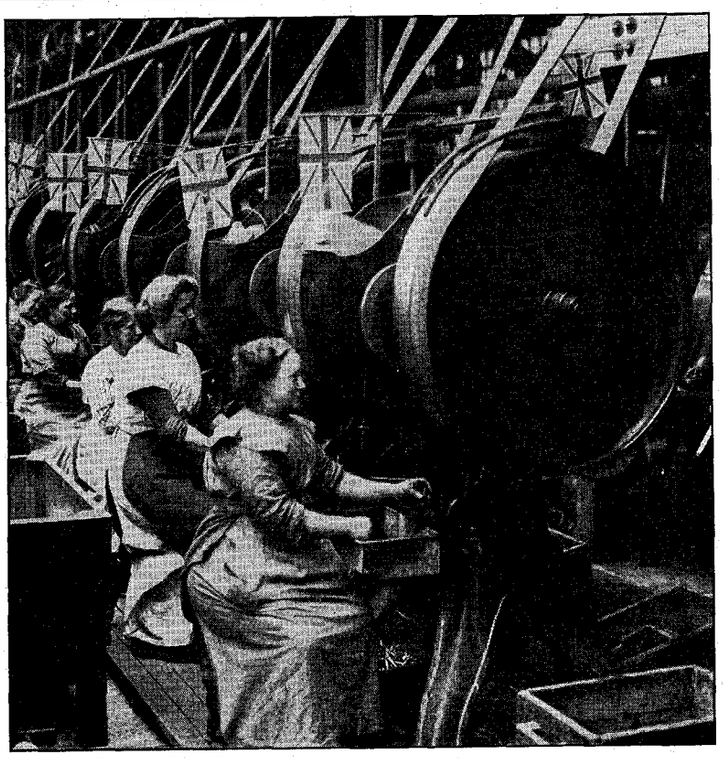
writer, holding that such an extension of working hours did not produce good results. The employers who were being prosecuted by the Home Office told of a girl who had not had her clothes off in seven days and stated that "so enthusiastic were the workers that when they got the output up to two million cartridges per week, at their own expense they bought ribbons and flags with which to decorate their machines." The writer goes on to say that—

"The sweating that goes on in the factories is even worse in the homes where army clothing, military brushes, etc., are made, sublet by Government contractors to subcontractors and then to home-workers. Altho the Trades Board Act in England has set 3¼*d.* (6½ cents) an hour for a minimum rate in the bespoke-tailoring trade and 3½*d.* (7 cents) for the shirtmaking trade, there is practically no machinery for enforcing this regulation for work done in the homes. Likewise the Government has issued a notice to contractors forbidding the letting out of goods to home-workers—but no inspection accompanies this order, the contracts are far larger than the capacity of most factories, and the contractors are greedy for work!"



Courtesy of "The Survey," New York.

WOMEN WHO WORK OVERTIME.

The women workers in this particular English ammunition-factory have doubled the output. They often work all night, and one girl did not desert her machine for 30 consecutive hours. Against this the Home Office protested.

The sweating of these workers, says our informant, is corroborated from many sources, while at the same time "it is asserted contractors are making a handsome profit." With these meager wages, moreover, there must be met "an increase of 25 to 30 per cent. in the cost of living in England." We read then:

"In return for the long hours and night-work which the workers have given cheerfully toward the war, employers, for many months at least, made no move to share their growing profits with their employees. When this dawned upon the workers, they, bearing the burden of the greatly increased prices, saw no reason why their patriotism should exceed that of men who were making money out of the bloodshed. The result was the strike of the men in the ship-building yards on the Clyde—a strike not to lighten the press of heavy hours of labor, but to put into the purse of the laboring man better wages to meet the rise in bread."

METHODISM'S "FORWARD" YEAR

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS in Methodism and, despite the war, a general impulse in the world toward betterment, we read in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Cincinnati), is the warrant for "a daring evangelistic advance" in this denomination. The campaign, inaugurated in May of this year, and known as the "Methodist Forward Movement," is being directed by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, D.D., who aims to secure a net gain in membership of 250,000 in one year. Confidence in the achievement of this object is based on the fact that the average gain for the years 1913 and 1914 is 161,245. As to other "Forward Movements" involving the expenditure of "millions of dollars and billions of pages of literature," *The Advocate* calls to mind the work and plans of the Antisaloon League and of the "world's peace forces" who are struggling "to drive the spirit of belligerency from its entrenchment among the nations of the earth." Mention is made also of wide-spread efforts toward improvement in the world of business, of public hygiene, and of education. It is as tho "all the activities of the age" were being employed for "the betterment of mankind and the development of the capital of this earth," says *The Advocate;* and "when the Church squares herself and announces a forward movement, she is surrendering to the spirit of the age." Then this journal reports Methodism's challenge and project for the Forward Movement as follows:

"*First*—To secure 250,000 net gain in our membership in one year. Study these statistics, showing Methodism's gain in membership since 1900:

Year	Increase	Per Cent.	Year	Increase	Per Cent.
1901	23,351	.006	1908	72,309	.021
1902	48,061	.016	1909	65,022	.019
1903	31,623	.01	1910	63,741	.018
1904	38,203	.012	1911	32,116	.009
1905	78,171	.025	1912	64,190	.018
1906	86,232	.027	1913	155,115	.042
1907	72,751	.022	1914	167,376	.044

"Note Methodism's gain by quadrenniums:

"From 1901 to 1904, an annual average net gain of 35,309.

"From 1905 to 1908, an average annual net gain of 77,365.

"From 1909 to 1912, an average annual net gain of 56,267.

"For two full calendar years since the General Conference [1912], Methodism's average annual net gain has been 161,245, nearly double that of 1906, her best year since the new century opened. This should inspire Methodism to meet the above challenge.

"*Secondly*—To enroll 500,000 Methodists to serve in the Time Legion.

"This means that every pastor in Methodism must enlist about 13 per cent. of his entire membership in the Time Legion. Having tested it in many cities, and in all types of churches, the Commission on Evangelism believes that the membership of Methodism will meet this daring challenge.

"*Thirdly*—To enlist 1,000 Methodist Young People for Special Christian Service as a Life-work. From the army of young people in our schools and colleges and from our Sunday-schools and Epworth Leagues we plan to enlist at least 1,000 of the ablest young people for special Christian service as a life-work, such as the gospel ministry, home and foreign missionary work, deaconess work, and other similar forms of Christian service. The Student Work Committee has this year held evangelistic services in sixty institutions, with marvelous results for the Kingdom of God."

Further, *The Advocate* remarks that "Methodism is in the midst of intensive development. She is settling to a widening, deepening, and solidifying growth. Youth-time has passed, with its glow and abundant hopefulness. . . . If she is to survive and accomplish her purpose, some one must carefully map her course and call upon all her power to a sustained effort in reaching her goal."

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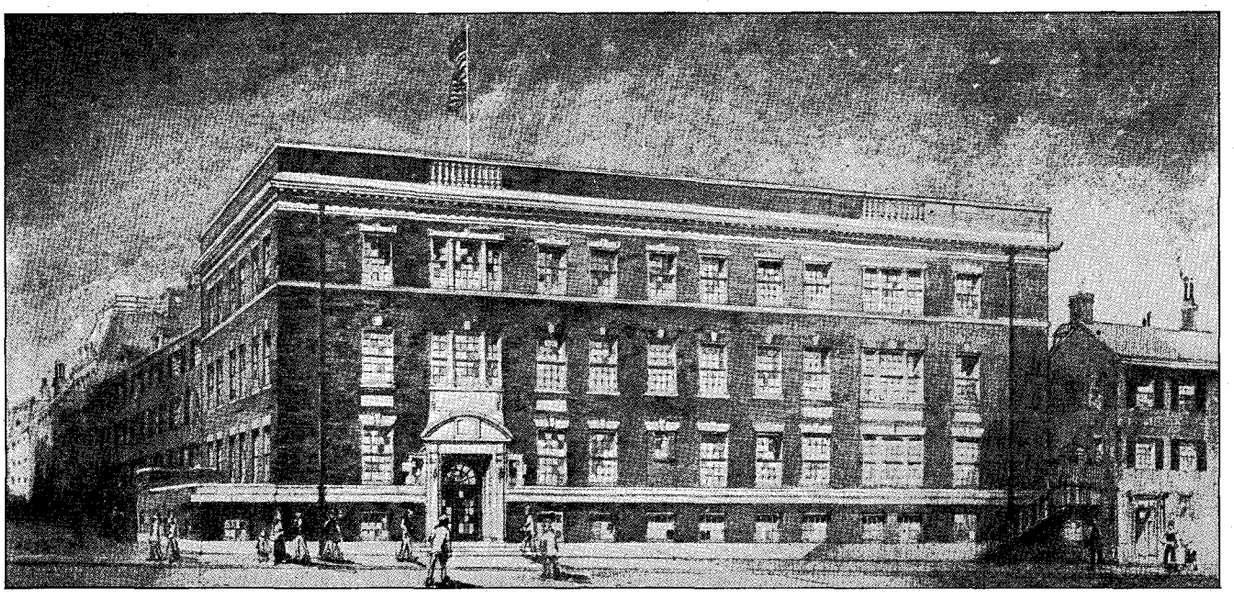

BOSTON'S NEW DAWES HOTEL,

The forerunner in a string of hotels to invade our large cities, bringing decency and comfort to those who can pay only the minimum.

FOR CHEAP AND DECENT HOTELS

THE CHEAP LODGING-HOUSE has usually been a horror to whatever unfortunate, forced down by bitter circumstances, has been obliged to seek its sheltering walls. Cheapness and squalidness seemed to be necessary concomitants. But this idea is now being rebuked by the Dawes hotels, which, as the Chicago *Tribune* points out, are "experiments in the theory that cleanliness and decency are just as easily attained as uncleanliness and indecency." Chicago is the pioneer in this movement; Boston has just matured its plans and secured a site for a similar hotel, and a whole series in all the large cities of the United States is expected to follow. The experiment is designed to prove that "as a matter of pure business between men and man, capital can be assured of a good return from an investment in a hotel that will make cleaner living possible for the poorer transients who are now subjected to the indifference and greed of cheap-hotel owners." It will be remembered that an article on the first of these hotels, in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 31, 1914, showed the origin of the idea as a memorial by Charles G. Dawes for his son, Rufus Fearing Dawes, who was drowned in 1912. Chicago hailed it as "probably destined to rank with Hull House as one of the most beneficial institutions of its kind in the country." Some details of the small cost of living to prevail in all of its imitators are given by Henry M. Hyde in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"The cost of a bed, including a shower-bath, clean night-gown, and slippers, and use of shaving and other toilet utensils, will be 10 cents. The dormitories will occupy the greater part of three stories in the building, and there will be accommodations for more than 500 men.

"In the restaurant it will be possible to get a well-cooked and nutritious meal for 5 cents, at which rate experience has demonstrated that a small but certain profit can be made.

"Following are some quotations from the bill of fare, the first and the two last items being expected to appeal especially to transient sons of Boston and the surrounding country:

"Meat-hash and beans, 3 cents.
"Coffee, with milk and sugar, 2 cents.
"Roll, 1 cent.
"Macaroni and bread, 3 cents.
"Mutton-stew and bread, 3 cents.
"Soup, with bread, 2 cents.
"Doughnut, 1 cent.
"Baked beans and bread, 3 cents.
"Pie, all varieties, 3 cents."

The Rufus Fearing Dawes Hotel in Chicago, which has now been in operation for more than a year and a half, will not, as the writer shows, be officially one of the chain of similar institutions which are to be built and operated all over the country. It will be used as a kind of norm, however, for the management of the other hotels. Its character as a memorial precludes the attempt to put it on a profit-making basis. But—

"It was the result of the first year's operation of this hotel that made it certain that hotels of this class can be managed on a high basis, and yet make a decent return on the money invested. If 10 cents is charged for each bed, as will be the rule in the new Boston house, a return of 4 per cent. on the money invested is guaranteed. As the various hotels in the new chain are erected the expenses of administration will be reduced, and considerable savings will also be possible in the purchase of supplies and materials on a wholesale scale.

"The direction of the association, which will have general charge of all the new hotels, will be in charge of a board of trustees, on which some of the most eminent men in the country are expected to serve.

"There will be no possible taint of charity about the plan under which all the hotels in the chain will be conducted. Guests stopping at these hotels will be on exactly the same basis as those who patronize the Blackstone or the Ritz. They will pay for everything they get.

"The only trace of philanthropy about the whole scheme is that skilful and shrewd business men will give of their time and talents to insure the highest class of accommodations possible at the lowest possible prices.

"As soon as the Boston hotel is opened it is expected that arrangements will be made for the erection of another similar building in some other large city. It is hoped that a development of the plan may be the building of hotels of the same kind offering good beds and meals to women at a similar scale of prices.

"The fact that the original Dawes Hotel in Chicago entertained 180,000 guests during the first year of its establishment, and that it served 60,000 meals during the same period, would seem to prove the need for such an establishment in every large city in the country."

The palliative, says the Chicago *Tribune*, is "applied at the sorest point in the social system. Men, some at least of whom have been thrown out of work unwillingly and for reasons that they can not understand, will fare much better at one of the Dawes hotels and are likely to come out of their troubles much more quickly and more wholesomely."

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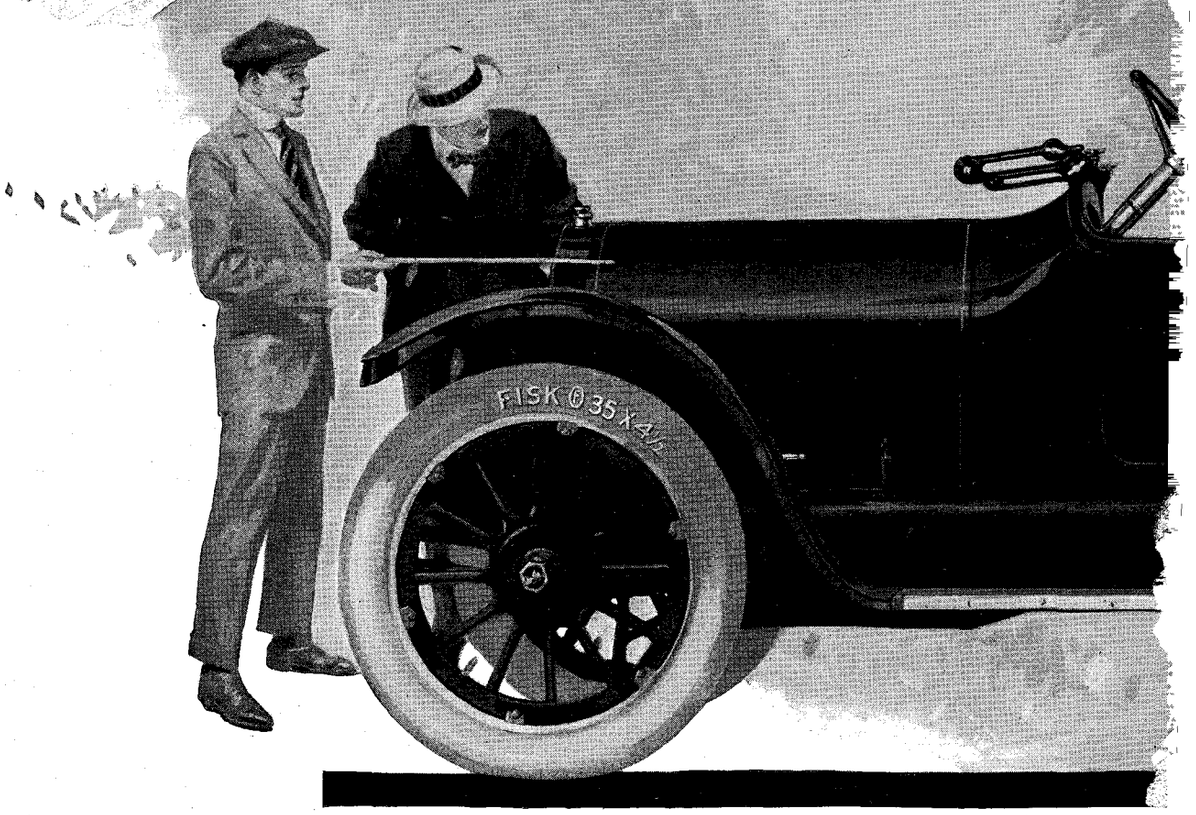

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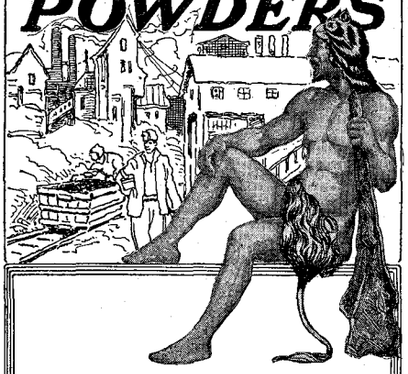

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

BUILDERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Pepperman, W. Leon. Who Built the Panama Canal? With Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. 8vo, pp. xiv–419. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

The purpose of this book is to present the real story of the Canal from a practical engineer's point of view, to correct misrepresentations which have gained currency in the multitude and diversity of printed accounts, and more especially to make an apportionment of the credit due, which, in the author's opinion, belongs in no small measure to President Roosevelt and to the régime appointed by him and headed by Theodore P. Shonts. While according full credit to Colonel Goethals and his associates of the Army and Navy for carrying to successful completion the construction of the Canal, Mr. Pepperman urges that the honors of the great undertaking should be shared with the initiators, whose genius and labors made final success possible.

He writes that it is doubtful if one American in a thousand is aware that President Roosevelt, in 1905, put "the greatest national enterprise ever attempted" into the hands of Theodore P. Shonts, who brought together "the splendid body of railroad men whose services made the Canal a certainty." He makes the further statement that, in the seven most recent books published about the Panama Canal, the authors practically ignore the services rendered to the nation by the Chairman of the Second Isthmian Commission and by his associates. What is still more surprizing is the statement that Theodore Roosevelt himself, when dealing in his autobiography with the "Monroe Doctrine and the Canal," overlooked Mr. Shonts' share of the work.

The author was for a period Chief of the Office of Administration in the Isthmian Commission during the Shonts régime. His opportunities and qualifications for writing a history of the Canal were perhaps unrivaled. It is possible that his book was prompted by a suggestion made by former President Taft in the course of his Ohio address to the effect that the history of the Panama Canal and the difficulties connected with it ought sometime to be written by "one who knows." The author has amply written one of the fairest and most informing accounts that have yet appeared. Intelligent, practical, and concentrated with as little of the technical as possible in its make-up, his book has an honest, manly ring, and is not lacking in literary charm. Its views are not restricted to narrow horizons. He renders full meed of justice to France in his appraisal of the credit due for bringing to completion "the realization of the dream of four centuries that reduces the dimensions of the earth."

THE DUTCH KINGDOM

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem. The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom. 8vo, pp. xx–279. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

The author of "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," in this volume, has covered the stormy period of Dutch history of 1795–1815. In January, 1795, the last hereditary Dutch stadholder, William V., fled the country before the invading army of the French Republic. From that date to the end of 1813 the Dutch people passed through a nightmare of attempted reorganization under the leadership of the Patriots, constantly beckoned by the French demands for huge sums of money. Notwithstanding the ability of such men as Pieter Paulis, Krayenhoff, and Daendels, the new Batavian Republic was ambushed by misfortune. England seized the Dutch colonies one by one; the country became bankrupt; then Napoleon came on the scene as First Consul. He forced upon the Batavian Republic a new constitution to meet his needs. Then followed another constitution (the Republic's fourth) when he obliged Schimmelpenninck to step into the shoes of the executive body at The Hague. As Proconsul and as a single personage, Schimmelpenninck could better lead the Batavian Republic in the path indicated by Napoleon. So thought Napoleon. But with the coming of 1806, Bonaparte became master of the Continent and transformed the Batavian Republic into the Kingdom of Holland, under his brother, Prince Louis Napoleon. Four years later, in July of 1810, long displeased with his brother's rule, Bonaparte made Holland a French province. Then came the news of his defeat at Leipzig, and the names of van Hogendongs and Falck sprang into fame. Those two men engineered the revolt that freed Holland from French domination and established as William I. on the throne of the new Kingdom of Holland the son of their last stadholder. Napoleon's enemies agreed to recognize the new Kingdom, and England returned most of the Dutch colonies she had captured during the past eighteen years. The final chapter deals with the reign of William I. that witnessed the separation of Catholic Belgium from Protestant Holland, and touches lightly the rule of his son, William II.

There are many good reproductions of portraits and old prints, as well as several map-sketches by the author. There are appended the four constitutions of Holland and seven pages of bibliography. The book is written in a style unique for a history, dominated as it is by a conversational tone and replete—almost too much so for serious writing—with metaphor.

SOCIETY IN MELANESIA

Rivers, W. H. R. The History of Melanesian Society. 2 vols., large 8vo, pp. xii–400, 610. Cambridge: University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 36s. $10.50.

How society developed and from what sources elements in existing institutions were derived are questions of prime importance to the sociologist. Attempts to write a "History of Social Development" have been failures, at least partially, not so much because the authors were not skilled as because the time had not yet come for so comprehensive a scheme. The data are all the time coming in, but no collection is yet so exhaustive as to promise success in a survey of the whole field.

Mr. Rivers's volumes, recording and evaluating the material collected by the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to Melanesia, must take its place along with such works as those of Spencer and Gillen and

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Mrs. Parker on Australia. They are the product of trained investigators, who knew exactly the factors which possess significance and had had experience in collecting them. The consequence is that in these two volumes there is a comprehensive survey, with a very full assemblage of data drawn from observation and testimony, of the cultural material available in Melanesia for insight into the history of social development there. This is presented in a twofold method, the first volume being largely devoted to setting forth the material, the second to exposition of it and to statement of the inferences to be drawn. Particularly worthy of note is the stress laid on systems of relationship, which, despite their importance, are not suffered to obscure other significant lines of evidence. The fact that the various sets of data converge toward a common point says much for the discrimination displayed both in gathering and in evaluating the material.

We may not here even summarize the thousand pages before us. We may note, however, three interesting conclusions. Melanesian society has grown up out of three main strands—a people with a dual structure of society, a people using kava, and another using betel—with several minor immigrations, each of which has left its influence in ways that are traceable in the various social and religious institutions. The migrations were from the west, and suggest Malaysia as at least a stage of the journey. And, incidentally, there were discovered traces of the people who left megaliths all the way across Asia and Europe.

As an example of careful, scientific investigation coupled with modest and undogmatic exposition, these volumes lay claim to a high place in their field. The teacher of history and of sociology must refer his students to them, and these students can employ them not merely to utilize the data furnished, but to model their own work on the patient method employed, which permits the recognition that the final word is not yet said. Only one defect need here be noticed. The index covers fourteen pages. The material furnished is so rich that forty might have been used with profit. Many subjects discust in the text are not registered in the index.

MOUNT COOK, IN NEW ZEALAND

Du Faur, Freda. The Conquest of Mount Cook. Large 8vo, pp. 250. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

One of the proofs of the world's inexhaustible resources lies in the fact that treasure is never failing to those who are bent on scaling heights hitherto unsurmounted, or on sailing to icy oceans where danger threatens them at every turn. Mount Cook is the highest peak in the Southern Alps of New Zealand. In 1862, Dr. Julius von Haast, an enthusiastic scientist and botanist, first made the New Zealand Alps known to the world at large. He was followed in his explorations by other adventurers, to whom mountaineering was little less than a passion and who are never happy unless they are ten or eleven thousand feet above the plains and valleys of commonplace civilization. It is now six years ago since the writer of this beautiful volume succeeded in exploring the Southern Alps of New Zealand. She explains her views on the subject of mountaineering as follows:

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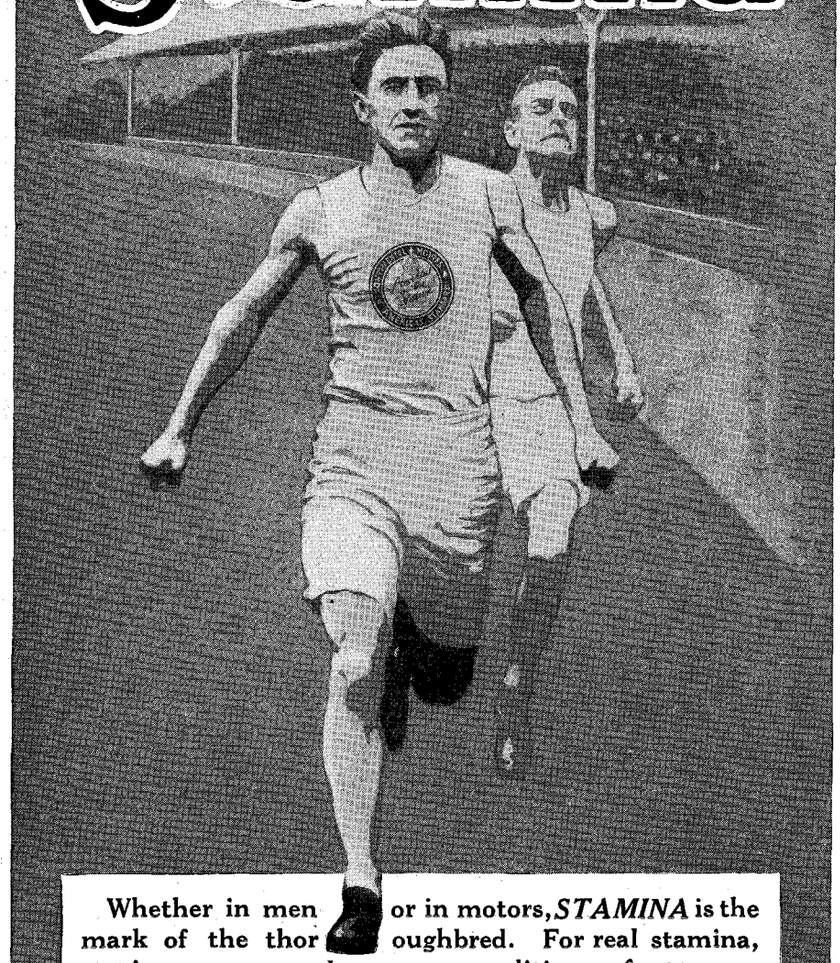

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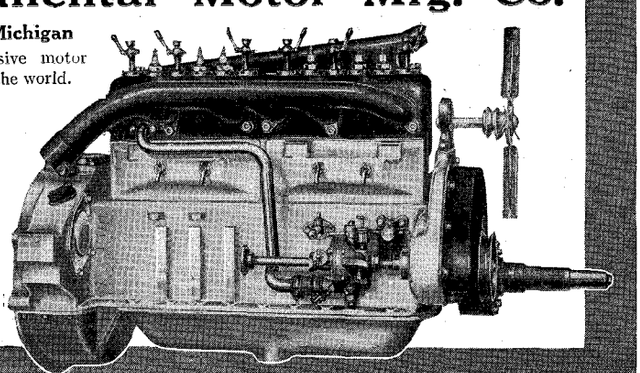

taineer, like the poet, is born, not made. The details of their craft, both, of course, must learn, but the overmastering love of the mountains is something which wells up from within and will not be denied. An unsympathetic environment and want of opportunity may keep this love hidden even from its possessor; but alter the environment and give the opportunity, and the climber will climb as naturally as the sparks fly upward."

These sentences will give an idea of the style and purpose of Freda du Faur. She writes as a poet and not as a scientist. Her book is free from the mass of figures, meteorological and geodetic, which the general reader usually surrenders to the notice of the mathematician and the savant. As a revelation of a new world, the book is captivating and quite imbued with the spirit of a mountaineer who loves danger and risk for their own sake and can fitly describe with the assistance of many wonderful photographs the charm of this virgin territory.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Barnes, James. Through Central Africa from Coast to Coast. Illustrated by photographs by Cherry Keerton. 8vo, pp. xviii–283. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4 net.

As the story of a hunt with the camera across the "Dark Continent," this volume has few rivals. Printed throughout on calendered paper, illustrated from nearly 170 photographs, and tastefully bound, it catches the eye at once. The narrative is not a series of extracts from a diary, but a consecutive story, told in interesting fashion, detailing experiences with whites, blacks, and animals, with pictures so placed as to illustrate the context in which they appear. The start was made from Nairobi, in British East Africa (reached from Mombasa), whence the party went to the borderland of Abyssinia, then back and westward through Uganda, Belgian Kongo, and down the Kongo River. A part of the trip was over Stanley's trail. Among the interesting things seen was the Magadi lake of solid soda, seven miles long and two wide, containing enough of the mineral to supply the world for five hundred years. All sorts of game except the okapi were caught on films. The travelers have it in mind to present to the great natural-history museums of the world duplicate sets of those films for free exhibition. The volume is of unusual interest and value, both for the narrative and the illustrations.

Smeaton, Chaser, J., and Charles Francis Saunders. The California Padres and Their Missions. 8vo, pp. 418. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50 net.

Among the men who did much to civilize and evangelize the aborigines on the Pacific Coast must be numbered the Franciscan Fathers, whose work now survives mainly in the ecclesiastical monuments which they left behind them. People of religious convictions, without respect to creed or sect, will read this book with keen interest. It reveals to this so-called enlightened age a type of human character and enterprise which the pessimist tells us we are losing sight of by putting men like Nietzsche in the place of St. Paul and the Founder of the Mission of San Diego de Alcala. There are two features in the work to which particular attention may be called—first, the personal reminiscences, or memoirs, of the several Fathers, and, secondly, the attractiveness and beauty of the illustrations. The book would prove a wholesome tonic and corrective to men

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and women who read with avidity only the daily papers or the mercenary preachments of modern ranters and buffoons.

Gray, W. Forbes. The Poets Laureate of England. 8vo, pp. 315. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

There have been fifteen poets laureate in England, but when we consider that Swinburne was cast aside to make room for Austin, it is plainly to be seen that, altho Ben Jonson was the first of the tribe, the lineage was carried on by Tate, who wrote, with Brady, an abominable versification of the Biblical psalms. The history of the laureateship, according to the dictum of Matthew Arnold, "furnishes some shining examples of the art of sinking in poetry." The wisest of poet laureates was perhaps Wordsworth, who never wrote an ode in his official capacity, for his ideal of a poet was that of a man who rambles amid the fields and mountains

> "Until the setting sun
> Write fool upon his forehead."

It is singular to recall that the Victorian age, so much depreciated by modern critics and poetasters, has alone furnished the example of a laureate who understood his business, and that was Alfred Tennyson. Mr. Gray has furnished us in this volume with an interesting and intelligent review of what we must regard as a singular phase of English literary history. His work is to be commended for its historical accuracy and the painstaking research which is seen in the notes, epitomes, citations, and index. The portraits add much to the attractiveness of the work.

Sladen, Douglas. Twenty Years of My Life. 8vo, pp. 365. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Mr. Sladen comes from Australia, the land of the bounding kangaroo, altho no one has ever accused him of being a "bounder." On his title-page he is styled the author of "Who's Who." His index is a list "of the leading people about whom personal reminiscences, or new facts, are related." The volume is really a collection of charming gossip. Mr. Sladen is a sort of Boswell, who has spent his time in rubbing elbows with many of the men whose glory he has commemorated in his newly invented "Who's Who." The work is enriched with four colored illustrations and twelve portraits by the Japanese artist Yoshio Markino, and the modesty of the writer is shown by the fact that he has omitted to place his own portrait as a frontispiece, but has relegated it to the series of Japanese outlines which include representations of Sidney Low, Hall Caine, Miss Braddon, and Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

Sobieski, John. The Life of King John Sobieski. Pp. 209. Boston: Richard C. Badger. $1.50 net.

John the Third, King of Poland, as this King Sobieski was known, is remembered in history as the soldier who gave relief to Vienna in 1683. By defeating the Turks he then saved Europe to Christendom and broke the spreading power of Mohammedanism. His only living lineal descendant, the author of this book, bears his name, and has long lived in this country. He fought all through our War of Secession. He has now written a vivid story of his famous ancestor, which is opportunely published. Poland's national hero is fittingly memorialized as a Christian warrior and king, when a reunited Poland becomes possible as one result of the present European War.

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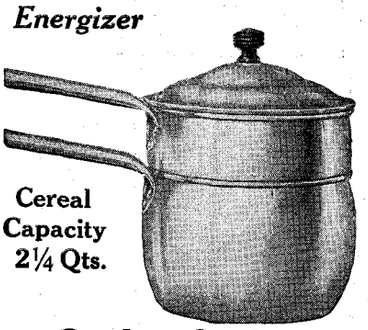

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CURRENT POETRY

THE reading of many war-poems induces a sort of mental numbness. After an hour with the current European and American magazines, even the most ardent lover of poetry is inclined to wish that he may never again find "peace" rimed with "cease" and "blood" with "flood." All the poets in the world seem to be writing about the war, and not one of them is really equal to the task.

Therefore it is pleasant to come upon a poem which (save in one line) contains no reference to the world's tragedy; a poem rich in kindly wisdom and mellow humor. The anonymous author (is it Helen Parry Eden?) is a critic as well as a poet; the great novelist of manners is accurately judged as well as warmly praised in these deftly turned lines. Like many another admirable poem, "To Anthony Trollope" appeared in *Punch*.

TO ANTHONY TROLLOPE

(On Rereading his Barsetshire Novels)

Good chronicler of Barset, weaver of genial yarns,
Homely and unaffected as the verse of the Dorset Barnes,
When the outlook is depressing, when journals bleat and scare,
I turn to your kindly pages and find oblivion there.

You lead us back from the turmoil of these unhappy days
To the land in which our fathers went their untroubled ways;
When gigs were still in fashion and no one was able to scour
The countryside in motors at seventy miles an hour.

Down Time's gulf backward roaming, with you as our friendly guide,
To the age of flounces and whiskers and crinolines we glide,
When life flowed on like a brooklet with many a bicker and brawl
And many a swirl and ripple, but never a roaring fall.

You weren't concerned with problems that harass and wound and vex,
Or with the elemental eternal duel of sex;
The Feminist virago had not swum into your ken,
And you had no fads or hobbies to further with your pen.

But a wholesome love of England shone bright through all your tales—
Love of her mellow landscape and green sequestered vales,
Love of her ancient homesteads and gray ancestral towers,
Lawns and meadows and gardens bright with old-fashioned flowers.

And, tho with the fires of passion your stories seldom glowed,
That virtue need not be insipid they very clearly showed;
For life in those placid regions was not all cakes and ale,
And love brought sore disquiet to your charming Lily Dale.

Yet, while discreetly checkered with sorrow and even crime,
Your stories mostly ended to the tune of the marriage chime,
For you held with good Charles Darwin that a novelist worth his salt
Eschewed an unhappy ending as a quite incurable fault.

As a satirist of the clergy you served a laudable end,
For we recognize that faithful are the wounds that are dealt by a friend;
You sacrificed the pompous and yet delighted to paint
In the meek unselfish Warden a thoroughbred modern saint.

With you the religion of week-days, and not the Sunday best,
Alike for cleric and laymen was much the truest test;
You had no special 'doxy, but many a lance you broke
On behalf of plain God-fearing unfashionable folk.

And your *dramatis personæ* had brains of every size,
For you loved the simple and stupid as well as the witty and wise;
And some of your rarest figures were molded of common clay,
And some of your high-born ladies had the meanest parts in the play.

Then, O ye precious penmen, who furiously rage
Against the "moral serfdom" of the mid-Victorian age,
Lauding your modern idols who make their genius plain
In an infinite capacity for giving their readers pain—

Go wallow at will in your garbage, mean, sinister, or smart,
And prate till your jaws are weary of Art for the sake of Art,
You can not abate my freedom to wander far and wide
In the pleasant land of Barset by Father Anthony's side.

One of the most affecting pieces of dialect verse to be printed on this continent for many a day is D. A. Casey's "Bereft," which appears in his book, "At the Gate of the Temple" (William Briggs, Toronto). This poet has proved, as Burns proved before him, that the rough colloquialism of the cottager may be the material of a thing of beauty. The dialect in this poem is more convincing than that in the plays of John Synge and Lady Gregory, perhaps because the poet knows it better and sympathizes more deeply with the people of whom he writes.

BEREFT

By D. A. Casey

It's me that's sad an' lonesome since the white ship sailed away;
I miss the red veins o' me heart, my youngest, Willie bawn,
Myself here by the fireside all the long hours o' the day,
Me thoughts in foreign places, or beyant wid him that's gone.

Whin first the ocean called to thim, altho I missed thim sore,
Yet whilst himself was left to me I wasn't all alone;
But since the day whin, cold an' stark, he passed beyant the door,
There's none but God an' Mary left to spake to now, ochone!

But praised be God, he's sleepin' there beside the abbey wall;
'Tis lonesome by the winther's fire, but why should I complain?
For lyin' there so nigh to me I think I hear him call,
But ne'er a whisper comes to me across the cruel main.

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'Tis sad to see, above a grave, a weepin' mother kneel;
'To know her heart is breakin' at the rattle of the clay;
But ah! my grief, tho death be hard, 'tis more than that I feel,
A hundhred times the lonesome night, a thousand times the day.

For death is kinder than the ships that bear thim o'er the foam,
The grave is nearer than the land that lies beyant the West;
And tho they're gone, yet, praised be God, they're sleepin' near to home,
And 'tis no stranger's hand, asthore, that lays thim down to rest.

If only Willie bawn were here to lay me in the clay,
To place me poor old bones to rest alongside him that's gone,
His hand in mine—I'd welcome thin the breakin' o' the day,
And I'd not fear the long boreen that leads beyant the dawn.

Not many poets now living can, in Mr. Yeats's words, "swing the grand manner." But Florence Earle Coates, like William Watson, has sufficient courage and dignity to write of the mightiest themes without giving the reader a feeling that rimed verses are trivial things. Here is a poem that is majestic without being pompous, deep without being obscure, solemn without being dull. It appeared in *The North American Review*.

TIME

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

What thought can measure Time?—
Tell its beginning, name
The void from which it first, faint-pulsing came?—
Follow its onward going—
A restless river without tumult flowing—
Or with sure footing climb
Unto its unlit altitudes sublime?

What thought can trace the wonders it hath seen—
Time, the creator of all that hath been,
Giver of bounty where was dearth,
Bringer of miracles to birth:
Time through whose office is the seedling sown,
The fruit upgathered, the ripe harvest mown,
And beauty made to glorify the earth?

Before the land took shape and rose
Black and chaotic from the old, old sea,
Before the stars their courses chose,
Before the moon's most ancient memory,
Time to Earth's vision, veiled in night, appears
Back of the viewless cycles of the years.

The Hours, his little children, run
Lightly upon his errands ever;
By sure and swift relays is done
His will, disputed never;
The while these transient Hours infirm
Measure of mortal things the destined term.

Ah me, the days! the heavy-weighted years,
Each with its Spring and Winter, dusk and dawn!
The centuries, with all their joys, their tears,
That came, and now—so utterly are gone!
Gone whither? whither vanished so?
Does broad Orion, or does Hesper know?

There comes no answer. Are we dupes, indeed—
Offspring of Time, by Time relentless slain,
Our purest aspirations dreamed in vain?
Ah, no: man's soul indignant doth disdain
Ignoble vassalage to such a creed,
Well knowing it is free—
Aye, free!—for present, past, and future blend,
The segments of a circle without end,
Losing themselves in one, unbourned Eternity!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

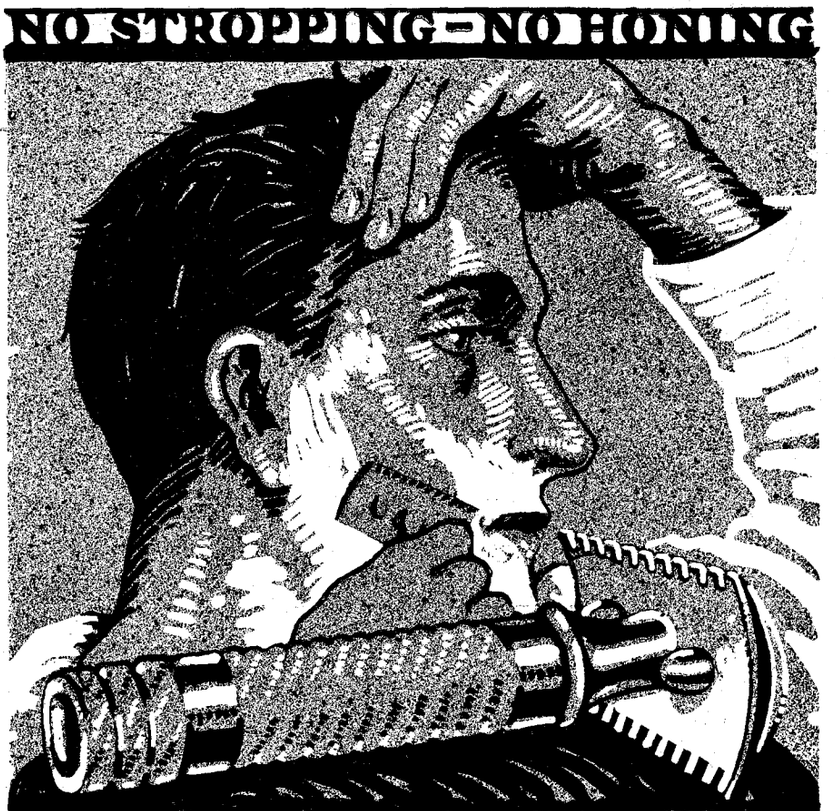
THE BLIND BOAT-BUILDER

ONLY recently America lost one of her greatest sculptors,—a man who took the wind and the sea for his background and wrought winged shapes of grace to strive with these in a splendor of strength and speed. There was no dull weight of granite or marble in his work; he built in wood and metal and canvas; for the "sculptor," if so we may term him, was John B. Herreshoff, designer of *America's* Cup defenders. And with all his knowledge of the elements and of the secrets of hull and spar and sail, with all the poetry of line that was his, and the ideal of lithe flight which he wrought into the very fabric of his craft, Herreshoff, the designer, never saw one sailboat that he built. From early youth—his fifteenth year—Herreshoff was blind. How, then, he could possess the skill to create such images of beauty as were his great yachts, no man can say. In some unusual way he had the power to materialize the visions of his inner sight to delight the eyes of more fortunate, tho less gifted, sea-lovers. The Newark *News* comments aptly upon the man and his art in a recent editorial:

Surmounted by a billowing, towering foam of canvas, the "bone in its teeth," a veritable breaker driven before its irresistible impulse, itself buried from sight, almost, in a havoc of water of its own making, a racing yacht of the cup-defender class is a thing of beauty, a creature of sheer grace, the adequate portrayal of which is the despair of even the most accomplished marine artist. In successive years American yachts have swept across the line, in boom of yard and roar of canvas, and smooth hum of parted waters, winners against the best that foreign designers can do, that foreign skippers can do, in the way of challengers. And the history of latter-day successful defenders of the *America's* Cup has been the history of John Brown Herreshoff, designer of yachts, who never saw one of the creations of his brain.

The repiner against fate, the man who complains that insurmountable obstacles have taken from him the chance of success in life, should find food for thought in the life-story of the blind boy whose genius and indomitable ambition kept a bright light behind the shades which excluded from his brain illumination from without. A love of the sea, of those things which are of the sea, made its impression before the light was turned off, and endured. While yet a youth John B. Herreshoff had proved that the practical went with his love of beauty, his sense of symmetry, for he had invented successful types of engines and boilers, which led to and founded his business partnership with a younger brother.

The designing of yachts was a development of later years. The affinity between certain lines and speed, the cunning arrangement of a craft's displacement; in short, the evolving of boats that rode, and cleaved, and were a part of the water, as tho native to it, were known to Mr.



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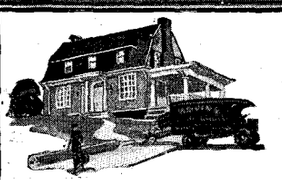

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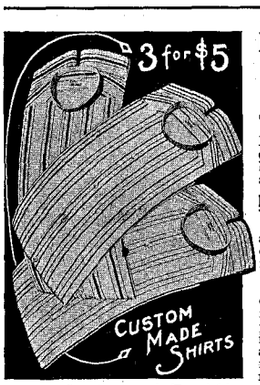

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Herreshoff by an intuition that was not intuition, that was the product of a love for his craftsmanship, with an untiring zeal in developing his talent. And every yachtsman knows that the blind designer saw each of his creations come flying along with the wind as plainly as tho the finger of blindness had never touched his eyes. His were a zeal, and a genius, and a capacity for hard work which shamed a natural affliction and set it at naught.

THE GLORY OF THE "PRINCESS PATS"

GRADUALLY we gain the impression of the troops engaged in the tremendous struggle across the Atlantic as of hordes of indistinguishable human beings trained to march, deploy, and shoot, almost automatically, at set command. This, however, is not a proper impression of such regiments as the "Princess Pats." The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry is a regiment of individualists, none the less obedient and skilful soldiers for being, as Frederick Palmer tells us, a *corps d'élite* of personalities "drawn together as kindred fighting spirits from a continent's breadth." In the correspondent's dispatch to the New York *Sun*, we are told of Corporal Christy, bear-hunter, who, on the fateful Eighth of May, the day of deathless glory for the "Princess Pats," took particular pains with his shooting when the Germans charged, and crawled out upon the trench's parapet, obeying to the best of his ability as a dead shot Colonel "Fanny" Farquhar's instructions that "the way to end the war is by killing Germans." We are told of the 946 out of the regiment's 1,200 who already wore war-medals, won for the most part in South Africa; of the meager hundred and fifty who remained fit for duty after the regiment's ordeal of death was passed; of Private Niven, who, left in command during that great day, counted himself lucky to have only one wound upon him, since only one in a hundred of the gallant Canadians were so fortunate; of Armitage, the legion's one West-Pointer, and second in command. We learn also something of Col. Francis Farquhar, who knew best how to win the loyalty and affection of these veterans:

"When the Colonel looked at you," said his men, "you looked around to see what it was behind you that he was looking at."

He knew his Canadians and he knew his British Army. He had soldier brains and soldier spirit and the gift of making men like him. When the "Princess Pats" reached Flanders they found a brougham in the stables of a château and drove Colonel "Fanny" about behind a four-horse team in something of the style which befitted the commander of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

"If a German flare lighted at his feet," said one of his officers, "illumining his figure to the German sharpshooters, he did not seem to know that it was there. He went right on talking. Did he duck his head be-

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low the parapet of the trench as he walked along? Not he. It never occurred to him. He was too interested in his work."

German sharpshooters being particularly on the lookout for this kind of a target, it was surprizing that Farquhar lasted until March. . . . . .

But Farquhar did not go till he had put his stamp on the "Princess Pats"—not till March, and after St. Eloi. His men will talk about him for hours. From him they learned the A B C's of winter trench-warfare in that salient of St. Eloi, the kind of trench where if you laid down your rifle and went to pick it up again it had very likely disappeared in the mud, where at best a rifle would get foul with dirt in two or three days. They were stuck out in an angle, where they got an enfilading fire—yes, very much stuck with the icy water up to their knees in places and in other places up to their thighs.

Steam-heated hotel-rooms in Montreal and cozy corners in slippers with your evening paper under the lamplight seemed far away. That salient must be held against the Germans, whose trenches were anywhere from thirty to sixty yards distant. Frost-bite was a worse enemy even than the German bullets. A Canadian knows how to battle with frost-bite too.

The true ordeal of the "Princess Pats" began on the 4th of May when the survivors of the shell-fire throughout the second battle of Ypres (the "gas-battle") were sent forward to a new line southeast of Ypres. Here, before they were relieved, they suffered a loss of over a hundred killed and wounded in one day (the 10 per cent. loss that in former wars would have been the signal for orderly retreat) from a salient to the north that permitted the German marksmen to rake their ranks with rifle-fire. For two days they rested, and then on the 7th their real work began. That night they mustered 635 men. Thirty hours later less than a quarter of these reported for duty. Through the night the Germans were suspiciously quiet; but with the first light of early morning the trouble began. We read as follows the history of that day:

The Germans were quiet that night, suggestively quiet. At 4.30 the prelude began; by 5.30 the German gunners had fairly warmed to their work. They were using every kind of shell they had in the locker. Every signal-wire the "Princess Pats" possest had been cut. The brigade commander could not know what was happening to them, and they could not know his wishes, except that it may be taken for granted that the orders of any British brigade commander are always to "stick it."

The shell-fire was as thick at the "Princess Pats'" back as in front of them. They were fenced in by shell-fire. And they were infantry taking what the guns gave in order to put them out of business, so that the way would be clear for the German infantry to charge. In theory they ought to have been mangled beyond the power of resistance by what is called "the artillery preparation" for the infantry to attack.

Every man of the "Princess Pats" knew what was coming. There was relief in their hearts when they saw the Germans break from their trenches and start down

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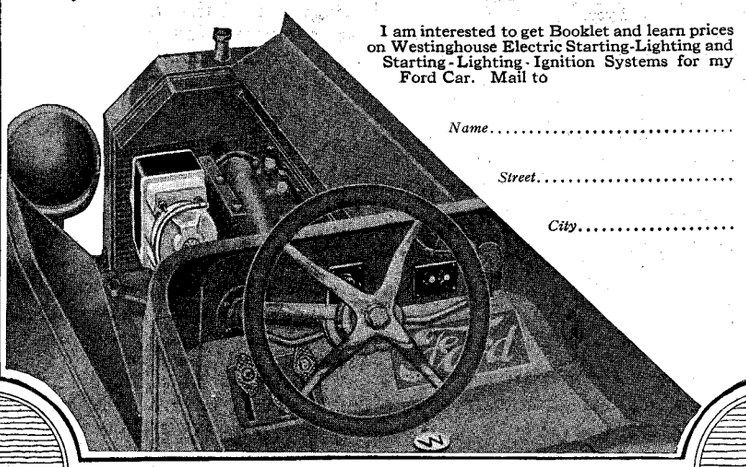

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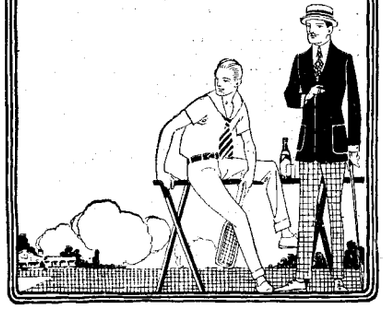

the slope of the hill in front. Now they could take it out of the German infantry in payment for what the German guns were doing to them. This was their only thought. Being good shots, with the instinct of the man who is used to shooting at game, the "Princess Pats" shoot to kill and at individual targets. The light green of the German uniform is more visible on the deep green background of spring grass and foliage than against the tints of autumn.

The Germans had found the points in the "Princess Pats'" trench occupied by the machine guns. At least, they could put these hornets' nests out of business, if not all the individual riflemen. So they concentrated high-explosive shells on them. They did the trick; it buried them. But a buried machine gun may be dug out and fired again. In may be dug out two or three times and keep on firing as long as it will work, and as long as there is any one to man it.

While some of the machine guns were being exhumed every man in one sector of the trench was killed. By noon the dead and living were equal in number. But aid was already on the way, as we read:

At 1:30 o'clock a cheer rose from that trench. It was for a platoon of the King's Royal Rifles which had come as reenforcements. Oh, but that band of Tommies did look good to the "Princess Pats." And the little prize-packet that the very reliable Mr. Atkins had with him, the machine gun! . . . . . .

Now was the supreme effort. It was as a nightmare in which only the objective of effort is recalled and all else is a vague struggle of all the strength one can exert against smothering odds. The "Princess Pats" shot at Germans. After a night without sleep, after a day among their dead and wounded, after the torrents of shell-fire, after breathing smoke, dust, and gas, these veterans were in a state of exaltation, entirely unconscious of dangers of their surroundings, mindless of what came next, automatically shooting to kill, as they were trained to do, even as a man pulls with every ounce of strength he has in him in the crucial test of a tug of war.

The Germans got possession of a section of the "Princess Pats'" trench, where, it is believed, no Canadians were left alive. But the German effort died there. It could get no farther. This was as near to Ypres as the Germans were to go in this direction. When the day's work was done, and there, in sight of the field scattered with German dead, the "Princess Pats" counted their numbers, of the 635 men who had begun the fight at daybreak 150 men and four officers, Niven, Papineau, Clark, and Vandenberg, remained fit for duty.

Darkness found all the survivors among the "Princess Pats" were in the support- and communication-trenches. The fire-trench had become an untenable dust-heap. They crept out only to bring in any wounded unable to help themselves, and wounded and rescuers were more than once hit in the process. It was too dangerous to attempt to bury the dead who were in the fire-trench. Most of them had already been buried by shells. For them and for the dead in the support-trenches interred by their living comrades, Niven recited such portions as he could recall of the Church of England service for the dead, recited them with a tight throat. Then the "Princess Pats," unbeaten, marched out, leaving the position to their relief, a battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

WAR IN THE JUNGLE

WAR is a fever that spreads with the swiftness of epidemic over vast areas, and breathes contagion into the most devious and hidden byways. Europe is aflame with it, and far south in the African jungle inconsiderable groups of men are killing unimportant other little groups of men on unfrequented trails or in tiny clearings in the tangle of the forest. One such story of the far-off curse of war comes to us, amplified with imaginative details by the paragrapher of the New York *Times*. It tells of the visit of the fire-breathing bird to the hidden river, and how it left silence behind it when it flew away. It is an untroubled, uncivilized place, we are told—there in Africa, along the hidden river:

Nothing has happened there for a very long time. Perhaps nothing ever did happen. Then one day up the river from the sea comes a boat so big that it slops the water over. It is higher than the palms. When it stops men come ashore. They decide to reconstruct the ground according to some purpose of their own. That takes them many days, and when the work is done they rest. Weeks pass. The landscape assimilates the boat. The strange people who came with it, and are still related to it, are included among the other facts of existence on a river-bank in a palm-grove; and so the world is likely to go on again smoothly forever but for something that appears in the sky—something like a bird, only a thousand times larger. The men of the boat are evidently superstitious. They regard the bird as an omen of evil, and shoot at it. It does them no harm. It loiters about in the sky, with apparently no predatory designs. However, the men are right, for in a little while terrific sounds are heard, followed by cloud-balls which have the force of lightning and destroy whatever is near them as they fall. The men hurl cloud-balls back in the direction from which the others come. When it stops the boat is badly damaged, many men are dead, and hundreds of beautiful palm-trees lie uprooted. A week later the bird appears again, and cloud-balls follow as before, only this time they come faster and fall always nearer, and fewer and fewer are returned from the boat, until at last the boat is a helpless mass and nearly all the men are dead. Then the great bird flies away with a contented sort of air.

It is a strange thing to happen in a palm-grove, and if you are told that it had to happen because 115,000,000 people in the heart of another continent are at war with 800,000,000 other people scattered over all the continents of the world, in the name of civilization, you may have no more the deeper meaning of it than those who read the next day a report from the British Admiralty that the German commerce-destroying cruiser *Königsberg*, having taken refuge up the shallow Rufiji River, in East Africa, screened by dense palms, was found by an aeroplane and shelled by monitors, to

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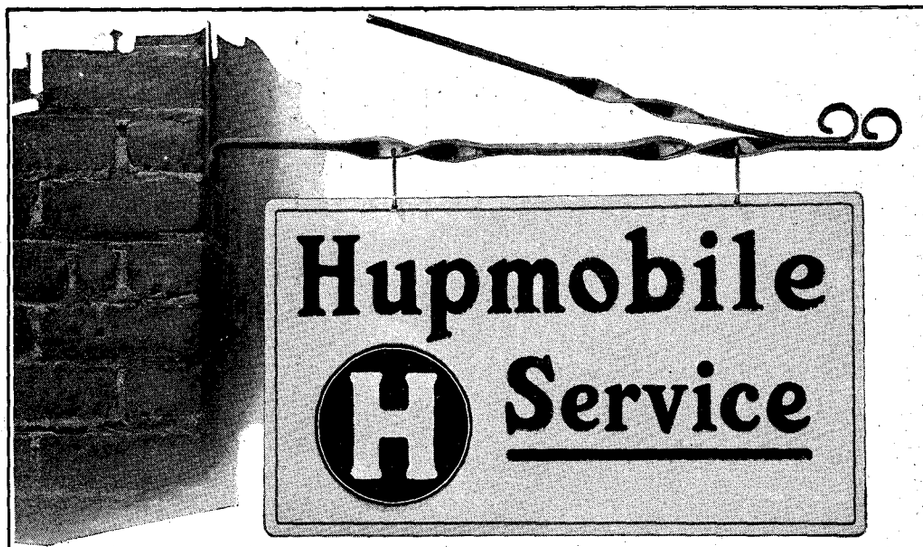

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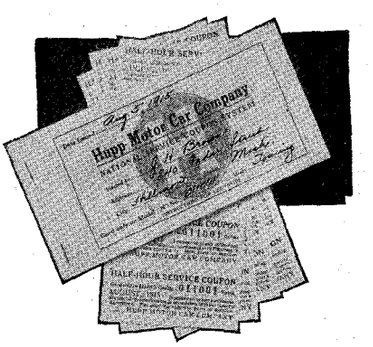

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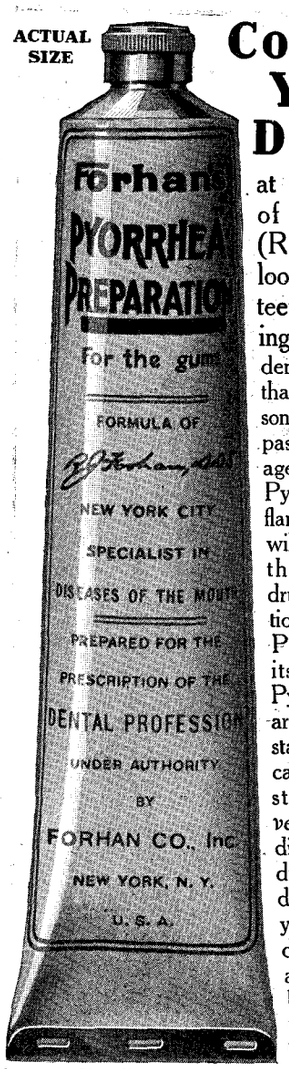

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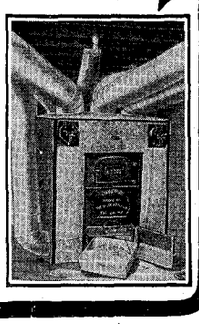

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whose gunners she was invisible. Their fire was directed by signals from the aeroplane. That explains quite unmiraculously everything that happened in the palm-grove.

PRIDE OF THE OLD NAVY SOLD FOR JUNK

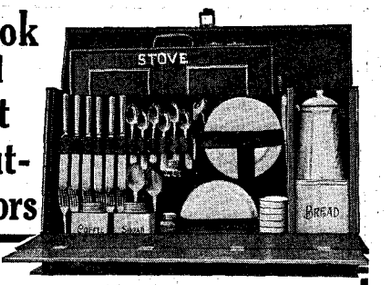
THE ship that won California for us and let the Stars and Stripes fly above the Golden Gate has been sold for junk. Had any man done as much for his country, and outlived a career of such usefulness and honor, he might be assured of suitable provisions for his old age and public recognition of his services. But the *Portsmouth* is only an old sloop of war, and so, despite her gallant defense of her country's flag on many occasions in the last three-quarters of a century, she is fit only for the junkman, who, because of the excellent firewood that her deep timbers will make, and the long copper bolts that have held those timbers together so many years, regards the old warrior-ship with an avid eye. She was sold by the Navy Department for a trifling price, and to some it may seem rather pitiful that no more altruistic buyer appeared to ransom her; but she may even yet be saved, perhaps, and find a more honorable resting-place than the scrap-heap, if someone with sufficient reverence for a gallant ship and a loyal defender of the United States steps in in time and pays the junkman the price of the kindlings and copper which she is considered worth.

Built in Kittery, Maine, in 1834, her signal service to the State of California was performed on her first long cruise, when she put in at "Yerba Buena," as San Francisco was known in 1846, and forestalled the English in claiming all that territory for our own country. Had she not done this as promptly as she did, there is little doubt that England would have claimed a portion at least of the El Dorado, and our Western coast-line would have been radically affected. In those days the United States had few rivals in the building of ships, and the *Portsmouth* was one of the best of her kind. The New York *Sun* thus describes her and comments upon her sailing qualities:

While known as a twenty-gun ship she actually carried twenty-two guns in her prime; four 8-inch and eighteen 32 pounders. She was 155 feet long and was of a little over 1,000 tons. Her crew numbered 210, and with 25,000 gallons of water aboard and a full supply of provisions she was able to keep the seas for the better part of six months. This independence of ports of call on the part of that old sailing craft is in notable contrast to the dependence of modern dreadnoughts upon fairly frequent replenishment of fuel and foodsupplies.

Some idea of the sailing qualities of the *Portsmouth* can be gathered from the records in the Navy Department. When running free with a good wind she logged fourteen knots an hour, and when trimmed on the wind she could be counted upon to make 11½ knots. In all of the essentials

Cook and Eat Out-doors



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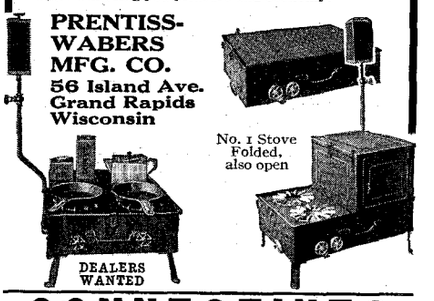

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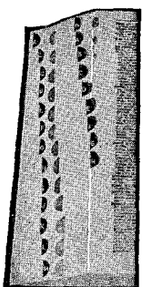

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of sailing, steering, working into the wind, scudding or lying to, the *Portsmouth* won the reputation of being excellent. What is more, she rode easily at anchor in a seaway —something in which many good sailing vessels failed.

During her cruise from 1845 to 1848 she was at sea for 496 days, sailing nearly 64,000 miles. It was while on this trip that the *Portsmouth* played her important part at Yerba Buena, and Commander Montgomery thus spoke in the picturesque language of the sea of the vessel's capabilities:

"She possesses the finest qualities of any ship I ever sailed in; rolls as easy as a cradle, and stands up under her canvas like a church; sails very fast, and could dispense with fifteen tons of ballast."

Following her service under Commodore Sloate in the Pacific, the *Portsmouth* spent three years as flagship of the African squadron, refitted in Boston in 1851, and again joined the Pacific fleet. Her most celebrated service at this time, we are told, was in reducing China's Gibraltar, the Barrier Forts below Canton:

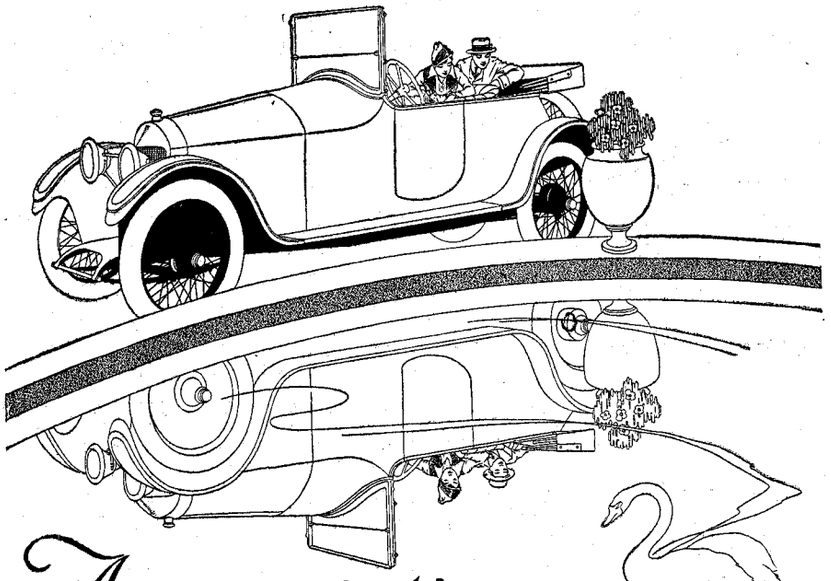
At that time the American Consulate in Canton was virtually in a state of siege, and Commodore Armstrong determined to go up the river to its relief with three of his ships, the *San Jacinto*, the *Portsmouth*, and the *Levant*. The Barrier Forts were formidable affairs. They were built of stone, and their walls ranged from six to eight feet thick of solid masonry. The batteries of the four forts mounted in the neighborhood of 180 guns. The men aboard the *Portsmouth* and *Levant* numbered 410, and this force was somewhat swelled by details from the *San Jacinto*, whose draft prevented her from ascending the river. Two little steam vessels, scarcely much better than big tugs, the *Kumfa* and the *Willamette*, undertook to tow, respectively, the *Levant* and the *Portsmouth*.

Unfortunately the *Kumfa* had assayed more than the power of her engines could achieve, and in the first day's action the *Levant* was swept ashore before getting in range, leaving the burden of the attack to the *Portsmouth*. The latter's guns made ordnance-history, and for the first time showed the world what explosive shells could do in the way of battering heavy masonry previously deemed impregnable.

For three days the battle raged intermittently, sailors and marines being landed for the purpose of taking the forts by flanking operations. In the last two days the little *Levant*, because of her lighter draft, was towed so near the forts that she received the hottest of their fire, but the *Portsmouth* had previously been able to cripple the defenses, and the Chinese commander finally gave up the fight.

The *Portsmouth* was struck twenty-seven times and the *Levant* twenty-two times. The heaviest loss of the Americans occurred through the premature explosion of a mine placed to destroy one of the forts after the enemy had fled. That cost Commodore Armstrong three men killed and nine seriously wounded. In addition the squadron lost nine killed and twenty-two wounded. The Chinese admitted a loss of 500.

In the Civil War the *Portsmouth* served in the Mississippi in the operations against Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Her next



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active service came in 1872, when she was fitted out for survey duty in the Pacific, and sailed under the command of Commander Joseph S. Skerrett, a navigator of the old school. She started out from the Brooklyn Navy-yard and was just eighty-three days and eight hours at sea before she put in at Talcahuano, Chile, some 300 miles south of Valparaiso. Of that cruise we read:

In going around Cape Horn she experienced heavy gales. At that season the weather in the neighborhood of Cape Horn was bitterly cold. Many of the men suffered from frost-bite and exhaustion. There was only one fire that could be kept going, and that was in the galley, where all of the cooking was done.

To keep the men on watch from suffering from the cold, and to make life bearable between decks, bricks were heated hot or solid shot were put in the fire and then placed about in buckets of sand. It was a battle, night and day, for four weeks. Only unflagging watchfulness and the finest sort of handling saved the old sloop of war from disaster. All hands were well-nigh worn out when the anchorage was reached at Talcahuano.

She finally reached Honolulu approximately on her fortieth birthday, where she soon convinced all beholders that she was in the prime of life, by the marvelous exhibitions of her sailing qualities. It was her commander's secret desire while there to try her out against a British craft of somewhat the same build and reputation, and, as we are told:

The opportunity came when both ships were bound back to Honolulu after a brief cruise. The friendly contest was on the moment the two ships sighted each other. The circumstances had more than one historical precedent, for our sailor officers had many times outstript their British rivals in the past in this matter of seamanship.

The harbor of Honolulu is a difficult one to enter because of currents and coral reefs. The British commander played for sea-room. Both ships had every stitch of canvas set to catch the full force of the light breeze.

As the coast was neared the wind fell and the English ship was held off from the shore. Not so the *Portsmouth*. Her captain jockeyed his vessel like a yacht and ran in toward the coast, where fitful cats-paws darkened the water's surface. Cunningly he caught each one of these helpful puffs of wind, and the wonderful old sloop of war answered to each impulse. Under full sail she glided into port while her competitor rolled in the calm miles seaward.

So beautifully was the ship brought to anchor and her canvas furled that a Russian admiral, then present, could not refrain from expressing his admiration, and accordingly sent his flag-lieutenant with a letter of congratulation and praise for the captain of the *Portsmouth*. The British officers present were very much chagrined.

Her last service of note was to place King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, firmly on his throne, when a revolutionary party threatened to unseat him. We read that—

It was then that the captain of the *Portsmouth* and the commander of another American naval vessel present notified the authorities that they would land sailors and marines to preserve order in case of need, and the ships were warped about so that their broadsides could sweep the approaches to the palace. This display of support for Kalakaua sufficed. He was duly crowned and the revolutionary party subsided.

King Kalakaua thereafter had the friendliest feeling for the United States and looked upon this country as sponsor for his regency. In a way, therefore, the old *Portsmouth* was instrumental in binding the United States and the Island Kingdom by closer ties, and thus made it both logical and easy for Hawaii to come into the Union.

After many years of useful service of a varied character in the United States Navy the *Portsmouth* was turned over to the New Jersey Naval Militia in January, 1895. Later the old sloop of war was assigned to the United States Marine Hospital service for quarantine duty. The ravages of time made her no longer fit for even this field of usefulness, and after being tied up for many months at the navy-yard, Norfolk, she was condemned and ordered to be sold, tho the old sea-dogs of the Navy were reluctant to see her go.

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ON July 3 the New York *Sun* moved from the old quarters where it had been planted in 1868, at the age of thirty-five, by Charles A. Dana, and where for at least twenty of the last forty-seven years progress and tradition had quarreled with continuous bitterness, to new and commodious quarters in the neighborhood. It is not an easy matter to move a paper while it is still running, especially when there are evening editions added to the morning one and a continuous chain of activity running day and night. All that could be moved without causing an actual interruption was made ready in the new building. It then remained to transport the balance, a changing of horses midstream that no one on the paper could view without a slight feeling of dread. Stop the paper for one day? Never! Such is contrary to the dearest traditions of journalism. Each issue must appear as promptly and in as complete a form as usual, tho the heavens fall. Accordingly the Saturday preceding the Fourth was chosen. Saturday is generally an easy day, and in this case, overshadowed by the double holiday, there would be even less news than usual—unless a big story should break! Unfortunately the day that seemed so promising was about the worst one that could be chosen in these days, when the war has made nearly all other news seem cheap and pale. A "special correspondent" of *The Outlook* gives us the story of that fervid last day of *The Sun* on its ancient orbit:

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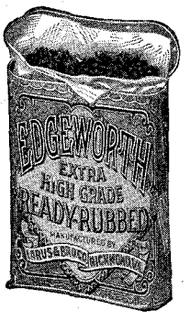

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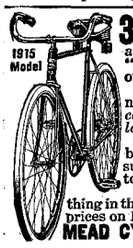

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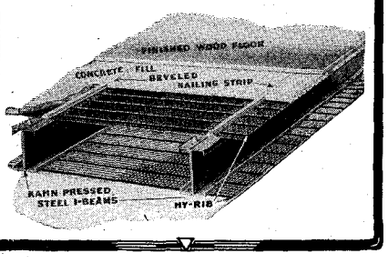

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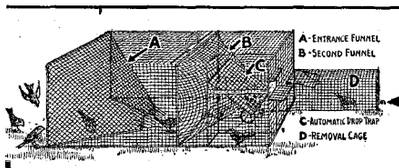

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gan had been shot by a burglar at his home in Glen Cove, Long Island.

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The city editor snorted. "Such a story, on such a day, even if it were true!"

Just then the messenger boy from a news-agency came sauntering in. The editor snatched at the paper he carried. The long sheet held only three lines—a bulletin: "Glen Cove, L. I. Reported here that J. P. Morgan—"

"It's true!" cried the editor, for the same reports had come from places thirty miles apart. "You write the heads; I'll clear the paper. Let me know the moment you're sure." And the city editor bolted up the iron stairs to the composing-room.

Being sure on so big and so important a story is the vital thing. Quick work on half a dozen telephones settled the bare fact. No rumor to manipulate the Stock Exchange here. Mr. Morgan was shot indeed! The bulletin was helpful. "By a crank," it said. Enough to go to the street on. In a few minutes the paper was on the presses, moments afterward in the newsboys' hands, and "the town beaten" by twelve minutes.

All in the day's work—the newspaper day; but now the rub was on. At noon the wreckers came into the office to sweep it clean of chairs and tables, books, telephones, and typewriters. Everything must go. They would tear the very heart from its body and still expect it to keep on beating, for the paper must come out as usual, tho all its machinery be removed.

Everything was yet to be learned about the shooting. Who did it? Why, where, how? Were there accomplices? Rumors of dynamite, Germans, British Ambassador, flew about. The wires of half the telephones were out, but still the news must be had. Washington, Ithaca, New York, and Dallas, Texas, must be queried by telegraph. The stories from the men sent to Glen Cove, to police stations, to consulates, and banking-houses, must be taken and turned into print, "with pictures." One reporter, turning from a telephone with a big message to write down, found his machine gone, and as he expostulated loudly his desk followed. An editor, feverish over head-lines which must catch an edition, had his pencil knocked from his hands by tremendous blows rained on the city desk. A deaf workman was busy pounding the desk-legs loose from the floor, heedless of objurgations.

"Call off the workmen for ten minutes," they begged. "Bring back that typewriter! We must have one or two machines. Be careful with those glue-pots! You're pouring the stuff all over the library books."

And so it went, as twilight descended on the old *Sun* building. Apparently hopeless, each edition yet found its way to the street on time, and News overcame the Chaos that sought to throttle it. The afternoon had been a record-breaker, but the end was not yet, as we learn:

At 6:20, when the editors had no place to sit, almost none to stand, came the last sensation of the day—confession that Mr. Morgan's assailant and the bomb-planter in the Capitol at Washington were the same. One more extra! It was "put to bed" (the presses locked) within sixty

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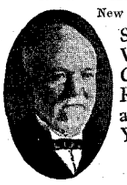

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seconds of the " dead-line " (the Printers' Union's quitting hour). Another beat!

Bang! went the presses for the last time. The day was over. *The Sun* was setting on old Tammany Hall. Worn out but triumphant, the editors marched out, and in Park Row looked back at the outgrown shell, now turned to wrack and chaos. One of them quoted what the paper's poet had written a few days before:

Beneath those dim and aged eaves
Were traced with many a driven pen
The heart-beats of a hundred years,
The moving pageantry of men!

But now no more of triumphs won,
Good friend, thy usefulness is done.
Young heart that strode the stair to fame,
Old hearts that could not quit the game,
The book is closed wherein ye write,
The hour has struck. Give ye good-night!

A GLIMPSE OF WAR-THREATENED RIGA

THE sudden turning of General von Bülow's army in the Baltic provinces of Russia when almost within firing-range of the important city of Riga, in the last weeks of July, marks the second narrow escape that that northernmost point of war's domain in Europe has had. The other occasion was the storming of Libau, to the south, in early May. So far the city, with its fine harbor and important industries, has been spared, and meanwhile with each approach of the invader it has endeavored to shake off a little more the German character that in the days of peace it came gradually to adopt. For Riga was in many respects a more German than Russian city when the war began. Of this a writer in the Springfield *Republican* reminds us, and gives us an attractive picture of that remote seaport. Says the writer, Miss Gertrude Besse King, a former resident of Springfield:

Spring has come in the Baltic provinces with orchard bloom and skylarks. In the park of Riga, so like the Boston parkway, not only the willows and birches are green as in Petrograd, but maples as well, above the beds of tulips and daffodils. But one plunges here not only into another season, but another civilization. Everything is German—theaters, museums, language, the very style of the city, both in its quaint, old, twisting streets and its new wide ones, flanked by large public buildings. Many a Riga Russian can speak German better than his mother tongue. The people walk faster, look trimmer, and do business more briskly than in the other provinces of Russia, for Riga is really a flourishing German industrial city of about the size of Boston. When war broke out, therefore, it was a difficult matter to eliminate the traces of Germany. It was attempted. German signs are painted out, the German language is not to be spoken, and is not, ostentatiously, tho it is preached in the churches and declaimed in the theaters, and spoken generally in private. All but one German newspaper have been suppressed, but this is still allowed the privilege of quoting other journals, because, so it is said, the Empress herself must have a German paper.

When the Germans captured Libau and

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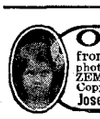

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came within 30 versts of Riga, there was immense excitement. The boom of cannon made a panic in the poorer quarters of the city, where the people ran about shouting, "The Germans are coming." Cart-loads of refugees appeared daily from the sections around Mitau fleeing with their little bundles of clothes. Shavli, which contained the third largest tannery in Russia, was captured, motor-trucks conveyed the whole supply of leather into Germany in accordance with dispatches sent a few days before to the factories to expect the booty. The hides were paid for and the works burned, tho why they were given money for the prize is still a puzzle to the Russians.

One evidence of the fright that people in these localities have received is in the desolation of those portions of the shore or "Strand," about the river Aa, which were formerly occupied by tourists at this season of the year. There are as yet none of this class of people among the fugitives, but the dread of invasion has affected them as keenly. We are told that—

In ordinary years the houses are all engaged by January and 80,000 people frequent the shore during the season. Now all the pretty *datchas* are for rent. These at least are Russian, with their brown fronts, latticed porches, and red roofs overhung with weeping birches. Never was unkept grass so yellow gold, nor did such changing splashes of ragged sun shine through the translucent leaves. The wide, white sands lying in a long curve as far as the eye can reach are practically empty: a few children with pails, instead of the thousands of bathers. But it is scarcely strange that all the little villages are deserted, for the Government has announced that it may, without notice, have to use the one railway thither for the conveyance of troops and ammunition. So for us alone was the air heavy with the scent of apple-blossoms and lilacs, while a very blue sea stretched quietly to the sky, beyond the aisles of golden birch and russet-stemmed pine.

But the saddest sight is that of the refugees, in flight or in broken, dispirited return to desolation. Of these the saddest are the Jews, who not only have suffered as much as their Gentile neighbors, and in some cases undeniably more, but, in addition, have received hardly more sympathy from the Russians than from the invaders. This is graphically represented:

As we reached the Riga station two contrasting war-scenes met our eyes. Above our heads on an elevated track a train of soldiers was moving toward the front. Crowded into the box cars, the privates, oddly enough for Russians, were making merry. One fellow had an accordion, the rest would have danced had there been room; failing that, they were waving and winking at the few passers below.

But there was no music or gaiety in the other picture. Four low carts, overcrowded with homeless Jews, were rattling over the cobbled street. Huddled, half-sick, bound for the empty plains, they were jogged away beneath the flaunting fragrance of the great horse-chestnut blossoms.

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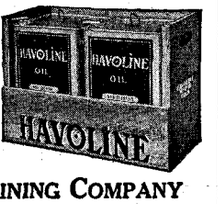

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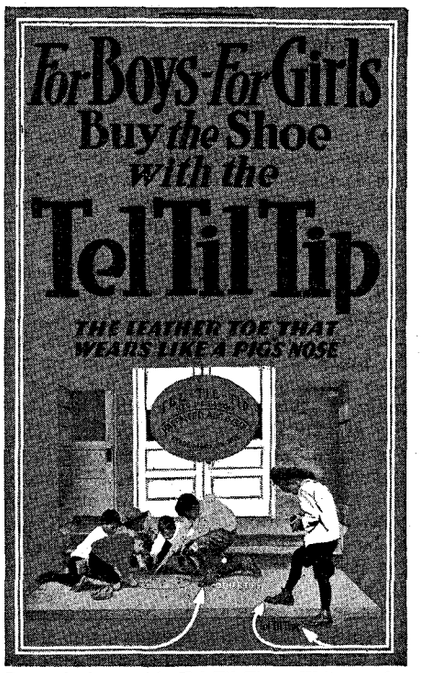

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"What do you think I am? A blooming traffic policeman!" growled the cook to two soldiers who had found themselves in a blind alley in the maze of the trench streets back of the firing-trench. "My word, is his Majesty's Army becoming illiterate? Strafe that sign at the corner! What do you think we put it up for? To show what a beautiful hand we had at printing?"

And again:

The soldier-cook brought on the roast chicken, which was received with a befitting chorus of approbation.

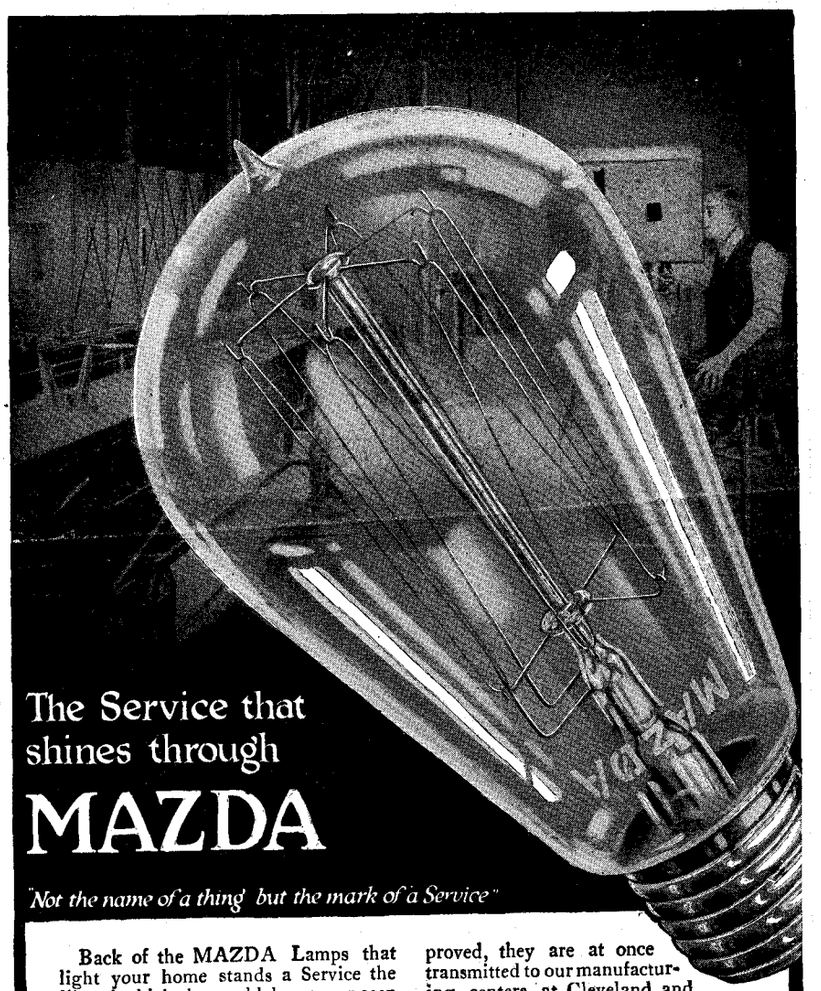
Who would carve? Who knew how to carve? Modesty passed the honor to its neighbor till a brave man said:

"I will—I will strafe the chicken!"

"Gott strafe England!" "Strafe" is the great word of the trenches. It has become a noun, a verb, and adjective, and a cuss-word, and a term of greeting. Soldier asks soldier how he is "strafing" to-day.

When the Germans are not called "boches" they are called "strafers." "Won't you 'strafe' a little for us?" Tommy sings out to the German trenches when they are close.

But just because he makes fun of him, the British soldier does not therefore under-



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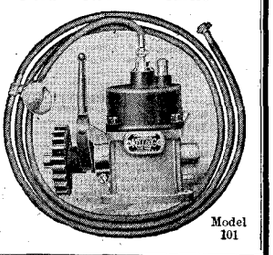

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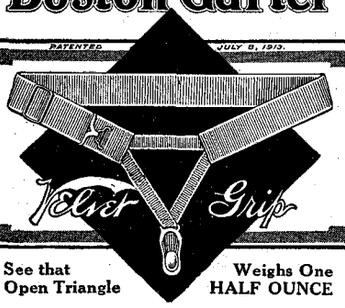

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rate the German's ability as a fighter. The men among whom Mr. Palmer found himself in this particular section of the line were under the command of youngsters of twenty-five, members of one of the oldest and proudest of British regiments. The merriment at the enemy's expense was full of the hilarity of youth, but in the midst of it fell comment upon matters of moment to the command, delivered with all the dignity and sagacity befitting the proudest traditions of the regiment. We read:

An expedition had been planned for that night. A patrol the previous night had brought in word that the "strafers" had been sneaking up and piling some sand-bags in the wheat-field. The plan was to slip out as soon as it was really dark, with a machine gun and a dozen men, get behind the German's own sand-bags, and give them a perfectly informal reception when they returned to go on with their work.

Before dinner, however, J——, who was to be the general of the expedition, and his subordinate made a reconnaissance. Two or more officers or men always go out together on any trips of this kind in that ticklish space between the trenches where it is almost certain death to be seen by the enemy. If one is hit the other can help him back. If one survives he will bring back the result of his investigations.

J—— had his own ideas about comfort in trousers in the trench in summer. He wore trunks with his knees bare. When he had to do a "crawl" he unwound his puttee leggings and wound them over his knees. He and the other slipt over the parapet, which did not attract the attention of the enemy's sharpshooters.

On hands and knees, like boy scouts playing Indian, they passed through a narrow avenue in the ugly barbed wire, and still not a shot at them. A matter of the commonplace to the men in the trench held the spectator in suspense. There was a fascination about the thing too, that of the sporting chance, without a full realization that failure in this hide-and-seek game might mean a spray of bullets and death for these two young men.

They entered the wheat, moving slowly like two land-turtles. The wheat parted in swaths over them. Surely the Germans might see the turtles' heads as they were raised to look around above that green sea. No officer can be too young or supple for this kind of work. Here the company officer just out of school is in his element with an advantage over older officers. That pair were used to crawling. They did not keep their heads up long. They knew just how far they might expose themselves. They passed out of sight and reappeared and slipt back over the parapet again without the Germans being any the wiser.

Hard luck! It is an unaccommodating world. They found that the patrol which had examined the bags at night had failed to discern that they were old and must have been there for some time.

"I'll take the machine gun out anyhow if the Colonel will permit!" said J——.

For the Colonel puts on the brakes. Otherwise there is no telling what risks youth might take with machine guns.

Opportunity for that sort of thing does

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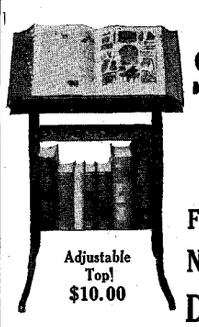

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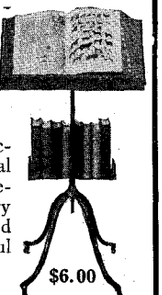

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not fail for long at the front, however, and so, quite naturally—

We were half through dinner when a corporal came to report that a soldier on watch thought that he had seen some Germans moving in the wheat very near our barbed wire. Probably a false alarm; but no one in a trench ever acts on the theory that any alarm is false. Eternal vigilance is the price of holding a trench. Either side is cudgeling its brains day and night to spring some new trick on the other. If one succeeds with a trick the other immediately adopts it. No international copyright on strategy is recognized.

We rushed out of the mess-hall into the firing-trench, where we found the men on the alert, their rifles laid on the spot where the Germans were supposed to have been seen.

"Who are you? Answer, or we fire!" called the ranking young Lieutenant.

If any persons present out at front in face of thirty rifles knew the English language and had not lost the instinct of self-preservation they would certainly have become articulate in response to such an unveiled hint. Not a sound came. Probably some rat or mole running through the wheat had been the cause of the alarm. But you take no risks. The order was given, and the men combed the wheat with a fusillade.

"Enough! Cease fire!" said the officer. "Nobody there! If there had been we should have heard the groan of a wounded man or seen the wheat stir as the Germans hugged closer to the earth for cover."

This he knew by experience. It was not the first time he had used a fusillade in this kind of a test.

Then we returned to the mess-hall. After dinner J—— rolled his puttees up around his bare knees again; for the Colonel had not withdrawn his permission for the machine-gun expedition. J——'s knees were black and blue in spots; they were also—well, there is not much water for washing purposes in the trenches.

Great sport that, crawling through the dew-moist wheat in the faint moonlight looking for a bunch of Germans in the hope of turning a machine gun on them before they turn one on you.

"One man hit by a stray bullet," said J—— on his return.

"I heard the bullet go th-ip into the earth after it went through his leg," said the other officer.

"Blythe was a recruit, and he had asked me to take him out the first time there was anything doing. I promised that I would—and he got about the only shot fired at us."

"Need a stretcher?"

"No!"

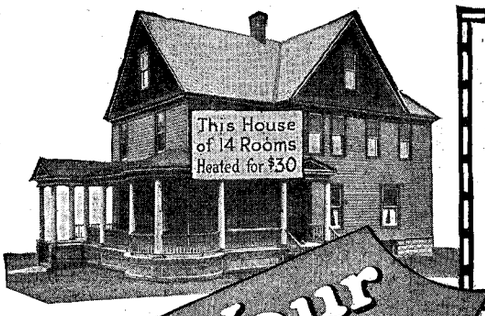
Blythe came hobbling through the traverse to the communication-trench seeming well pleased with himself. The soft part of the leg is not a bad place to be hit.

On Its Way.—"Why do you think you will have any trouble in keeping the engagement secret?"

"I had to tell the girl, didn't I?"—*Puck.*

An Even Match.—"Here comes Blinkers. He's got a new baby, and he'll talk us to death."

"Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who has a new setter dog. Let's introduce them and leave them to their fate."—*Life.*



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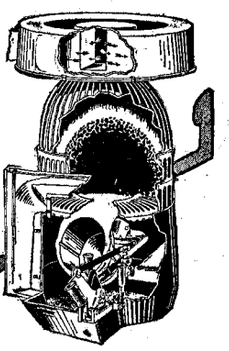

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GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND PRIVATELY OWNED RAILWAYS

SOME railway statistics for the whole world, showing mileage, capitalization, and the proportion of government-owned and privately owned lines in each country for the year 1913, with comparisons for previous years, were recently issued by the Royal Prussian Ministry of Public Works, and have since been summarized in *The Railway Gazette*. Altho most of the figures were derived from official sources, it was found necessary to depend in part on unofficial reports. In this compilation railways owned by governments are listed as State railways, whether actually operated by governments or by private companies. The total mileage figures for the several countries and these figures as divided into privately owned and State-owned roads for 1913 are as follows:

EUROPE

Country	Total	Private	State
Germany	39,831	2,998	36,833
Austria-Hungary	28,872	5,293	23,579
Great Britain	23,572	23,572	.....
France	31,992	26,350	5,642
European Russia	38,873	14,167	24,706
Italy	11,021	1,878	9,143
Belgium	5,508	2,787	2,721
Luxemburg	328	205	123
Netherlands	2,035	915	1,120
Switzerland	3,039	1,328	1,711
Spain	9,593	9,593	.....
Portugal	1,864	1,147	717
Denmark	2,356	1,132	1,224
Norway	1,932	288	1,644
Sweden	9,056	6,175	2,881
Servia	638	.....	638
Roumania	2,351	133	2,218
Greece	1,005	1,005	.....
Bulgaria	1,206	.....	1,206
European Turkey	1,246	1,246	.....
Malta, Jersey, Isle of Man	68	68	.....
Total	216,486	100,280	116,106

AMERICA

Country	Total	Private	State
Canada	29,468	27,687	1,781
United States	256,823	256,823	.....
Newfoundland	773	773	.....
Mexico	15,932	3,509	12,423
Central America	2,016	1,655	361
Greater Antilles	3,425	3,275	150
Lesser Antilles	338	338	.....
Colombia	625	515	110
Venezuela	637	569	68
British Guiana	104	104	.....
Dutch Guiana	375	375	.....
Ecuador	655	655	.....
Peru	1,728	670	1,058
Bolivia	1,511	1,511	.....
Brazil	15,615	8,849	6,766
Paraguay	233	233	.....
Uruguay	1,648	1,648	.....
Chile	3,981	1,988	1,993
Argentina	20,759	17,249	3,510
Total	356,446	328,426	28,220

ASIA

Country	Total	Private	State
Russian Central Asia, Siberia	9,943	3,100	6,843
China	6,158	6,158	.....
Japan, including Korea	6,866	1,968	4,898
British East Indies	34,850	4,362	29,488
Ceylon	606	606	.....
Persia	33	33	.....
Asia Minor, etc	3,417	2,500	917
Portuguese Indies	51	51	.....
Malay States	862	862	.....
Dutch Indies	1,783	238	1,545
Siam	706	105	601
Cochin-China, etc	2,310	2,310	.....
Total	67,585	22,233	44,292

AFRICA

Country	Total	Private	State
Egypt	3,716	790	2,926
Algiers and Tunis	3,988	2,175	1,813
Belgian Kongo Colonies	868	868	.....
South-African Union:			
Cape Colony	3,999	548	3,451
Natal	1,109	.....	1,109
Central South Africa	3,488	157	3,331
Rhodesia	2,420	2,420	.....
Colonies—			
Germany:			
German East Africa	896	.....	896
German Southwest Africa	1,315	.....	1,315
Togoland	204	.....	204
Kamerun	193	.....	193
England	2,268	1,047	1,321
France	2,011	2,011	.....
Italy	96	96	.....
Portugal	1,015	1,015	.....
Total	26,906	11,087	16,559

AUSTRALASIA

Country	Total	Private	State
New Zealand	2,906	30	2,876
Victoria	3,693	25	3,668
New South Wales	4,120	167	3,953
South Australia	2,326	234	2,092
Queensland	4,845	296	4,549
Tasmania	705	196	509
West Australia	3,449	579	2,870
Hawaii, etc	88	88	.....
Total	22,132	1,615	20,521

SUMMARY

	State		Private	
	1913	Gain	1913	Gain
Europe	116,106	1,590	100,285	666
America	28,220	5,841	328,094	4,149
Asia	44,292	152	23,298	1,346
Africa	16,559	613	11,129	389
Australasia	20,521	1,448	1,615	*1,063
Totals	225,711	9,644	464,421	5,487

* Loss.

Thus it appears that in a total mileage for the world of 690,133 miles, private companies owned 464,421 miles, or 67 per cent., and governments owned 225,712 miles, or 33 per cent. These are the figures for 1913. In 1912 the private railways owned 68 per cent., so that the government railways gained one per cent., increasing their mileage by 9,644 miles, while the mileage of private companies increased only 5,487 miles.

An analysis of the statistics given for the various countries shows, however, as *The Railway Gazette* points out, that this gain by the State railways "represented the absorption of existing lines rather than greater activity in railway construction." For example, 4,478 miles of line were added to the government total in Mexico, and 1,002 in Argentina, "without any increase in the total mileage of the country." In Australasia there was also a gain of 1,448 miles for the government lines by the absorption of private lines, "altho the total mileage of the country increased only 385 miles." The privately owned lines, therefore, "actually increased their mileage by construction 12,000 miles, of which about 6,500 miles was offset by the acquisition of lines by the governments."

In respect of length of lines, outside of North and South America, the returns show that government ownership "greatly predominates," but that the privately owned mileage in the United States—256,823—"greatly exceeds the mileage of all the government-owned roads in the world." It was regarded by this paper as "somewhat surprizing to find that the greatest increase in government mileage is in North and South America, due to the absorption of private lines in Mexico and Argentina." Even outside of the United States, "private ownership is greatly predominant in America." Excluding our 256,823 miles, there are in this hemisphere 71,261 miles of private railways, against 28,223 miles of government railways. In only two countries in this hemisphere—Mexico and Peru—"is government ownership the predominating policy, and in Peru the roads are operated by companies. In a majority of the countries of the world, private ownership continues to prevail. Among the 75 nations and colonies for which statistics are given, 42 "have more

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private than government mileage, while 33 have more government mileage." In 26 countries "the entire railway mileage is privately owned," but in only 7 are all of the railways owned by the State.

THE WAR-LOSSES IN SHIPS

Statistics are at hand as to losses during the war in ships for ten months. Approximately 2 per cent. of the world's shipping was lost in that time. This loss embraces 509 ships of all kinds, with a gross tonnage of 915,457. When the war began, the world's gross merchant tonnage was 48,000,000, of which Germany had 5,082,000 tons and England 20,751,000 tons. From a summary of these statistics printed in *The Journal of Commerce* the following additional facts are taken:

"England's gross tonnage in the first ten months of war has been reduced 609,934 tons. A total of approximately 327 vessels flying the Union Jack had been destroyed by submarine, mine, and similar war-operations in that time. The losses were divided about as follows: One hundred and seventy merchant steam-vessels and 157 trawlers, fishing smacks, ketches, and sailing vessels.

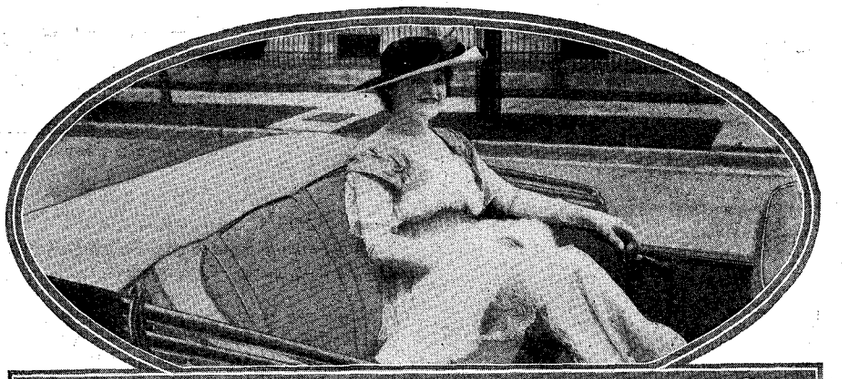
"The detailed tabulations of the merchant tonnage losses by the respective nations to date, given below, indicate in striking manner the power of the submarine in destroying commerce, practically half of the vessels given in the list having been lost by such warfare. The serious danger to shipping of all classes from mines is also to be noted. Neutral tonnage of the Scandinavian countries, adjacent to Germany, being exposed to mine-danger to the greatest extent, has suffered extremely heavy losses from such weapons of war.

"How the various nations have suffered in loss of tonnage is shown in the following especially prepared tabulation, giving the number of steamers and their aggregate gross tonnage lost by each of the thirteen countries:

Nation	No. of Ships Lost	Gross Tons
England, including 170 merchant steamers and 157 trawlers, sailing vessels, etc.	327	609,934
Germany, including merchant vessels of all types	34	102,062
Norway, including merchant vessels of all types	30	47,771
France, including all types	24	42,233
Denmark, including all types	17	26,521
Sweden, including all types	22	22,903
Holland, including all types	13	18,132
Russia, including all types	17	16,024
Italy, Greece, Persia, and Spain, all types	7	11,879
America, all types of vessels	5	9,601
Austria, including all types	4	5,691
Turkey, including all types	9	2,706
Total	509	915,457

"With the shipping losses as a direct consequence of the war approaching 1,000,000 gross tons in ten months, and the shipbuilding yards of the countries engaged in war turning out very little, if any, new vessels, some shipping interests entertain the fear that there must be a serious decrease in the tonnage of the world at the end of the present year. The importance of the fact that the shipyards of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Austria in 1913 launched merchant vessels aggregating no less than 2,635,231 tons gross is not being overlooked by owners of shipping property, who find encouragement therein that the value of their holdings will show no decrease at the end of the war.

"The tables showing the tonnage losses of the respective nations given in this article, it is believed, are complete up to June 30. They were compiled from records supplemented by official reports of the State Department at Washington, the British Admiralty, and German War Office announcements. In addition to the type of vessel the immediate cause of destruction is given, as well as the detailed and respective total gross tonnages."



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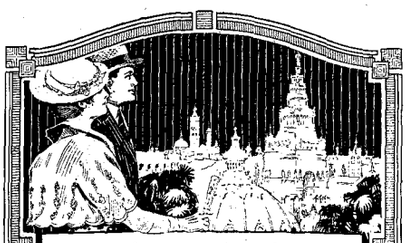

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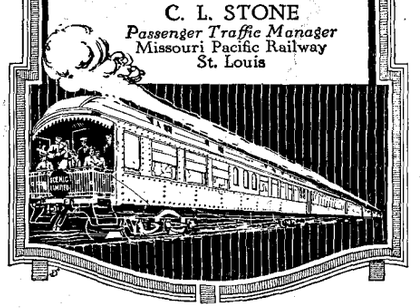

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No Place For a Boy.

[*From the Cedar Rapids Gazette.*]

Wanted—Boy to work in Salome factory. 418 3d ave. east.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Last Resort.—FRAU VON SCHMIDT (of Berlin)—"Otto, where are we going for our holidays this summer?"

OTTO—"Well—er—there's Turkey."—*Punch.*

Talented.—HEPSY—"That boy of ours seems mighty fond of tendin' to other folk's business."

HIRAM—"Guess we'll hev to make a lawyer of him. Then he'll git paid for doin' of it."—*Boston Transcript.*

"One Good Turn —."—STRANGER—"Seventeen years ago I landed here in your town broke. I struck you for a dollar. You gave it to me, saying you never turned a request like that down."

CITIZEN (eagerly)—"Yes?"

STRANGER—"Well, are you still game?"—*Judge.*

His Punishment.—"Doctor," called the small boy, "come up to our house quick!"

"Who is sick at your house?" asked the doctor.

"Everybody but me. I'd been naughty, so they wouldn't give me any of the nice mushrooms pa picked in the woods."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

By-Products.—FRIEND—"What? You're not going back to the stage this season?"

GREAT ARTISTE—"No. I have so many cash-orders ahead for testimonials for piano-players, hair-tonics, bath-soaps, massage-creams, hair-bleach, headache-dope, champagnes, safety-razors, cigarets, life-insurance, and chewing-gum that I can't find time for less important things."—*Puck.*

Two of a Kind.—A lady selected some purchases in a store, asking that they be kept for her until the next day. When she returned, she could not remember who waited on her. After puzzling over the matter she approached one and asked:

"Am I the woman who bought some embroidery here yesterday?"

"Yes'm," replied the girl, stolidly, and turned to get it.—*Christian Register.*

Wireless Emphasis.—She sailed into the telegraph-office and rapped on the counter. As the clerk came forward to meet her, he remembered that she had been there about ten minutes before. He wondered what she wanted this time.

"Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote just now; I forgot something important. I wanted to underscore 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost anything extra?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines beneath the words and said:

"It's awfully good of you to let me do that! It will please Arthur ever so much."—*Youth's Companion.*

Bounced?—"RUBBER MAN ELOPED WITH SINGER BACK."—*San Francisco Examiner head-line.*

Timid.—OFFICER (as Private Atkins worms his way toward the enemy)—"You fool! Come back at once!"

TOMMY—"No bally fear, sir! There's a hornet in the trench."—*Punch.*

Higher Frugality.—"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."—*Passing Show.*

Just the Reason.—JUDGE (of divorce court)—"Aren't you attached to your husband?"

PLAINTIFF—"Certainly. I came here to be detached."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wise Mo.—"Why," asks a Missouri paper, "does Missouri stand at the head in raising mules?"

"Because," says another paper, "that is the only safe place to stand."—*Christian Register.*

Risky.—CAVALRY SERGEANT—"I told you never to approach a horse from the rear without speaking to him. First thing you know they'll kick you in the head, and we'll have a bunch of lame horses on our hands."—*Judge.*

Not Dangerous.—"You criticize us," said the Chinese visitor, "yet I see all your women have their feet bandaged."

"That is an epidemic," it was explained to him, gently, "which broke out in 1914. Those are called spats."—*Washington Post.*

The Hero.—FIRST TRAMP—"You seem very 'appy abaht it. Wot's up?"

SECOND TRAMP (reading Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech)—"'Ere's me bin goin' wivout luxuries all this time, an' I've only jus' found out that I've bin 'elpin' the country to win this war."—*Punch.*

Her Happy Task.—Several members of a woman's club were chatting with a little daughter of their hostess.

"I suppose you are a great help to your mama?" said one.

"Oh, yes," replied the little miss, "and so is Ethel; but to-day it is my turn to count the spoons after the company is gone."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Long Wait.—The self-made man stalked into the office of a great financier with whom he had an appointment.

"You probably don't remember me," he began, "but twenty years ago, when I was a poor messenger boy, you gave me a message to carry—"

"Yes, yes!" cried the financier. "Where's the answer?"—*Argonaut.*

Like Cures Like.—"Now, Willy," said the mother, "you told me a falsehood. Do you know what happens to little boys who tell falsehoods?"

"No, ma'am," replied Willy sheepishly.

"Why," continued the mother, "a big, black man with only one eye in the center of his forehead comes along and flies with him up to the moon, and makes him pick sticks for the balance of his life. Now, you will never tell a falsehood again, will you? It is awfully wicked!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

July 30.—Violent fighting occurs in the village of Hooge, which is captured and held by the Germans finally with the aid, London declares, of a new weapon which hurls a flaming liquid.

London reports one of the biggest air raids of the war, when 45 aeroplanes attack Peehelbronn, in Alsace, and drop 115 bombs on the German petrol works there.

July 31.—Berlin reports a German air attack on the British flying-ground at St. Pol, near Dunkirk; an Allied attack on the German aerodrome at Douai; over a hundred bombs dropt upon the French flying-grounds at Nancy; and a battle between six German and fifteen French aeroplanes at one point in France, in the course of which the French craft are forced to land.

IN THE EAST

July 28.—London reports the Russians engaged in evacuating Warsaw and the surrounding countries without losing their armies to the invaders. One report states 350,000 persons have left the Polish capital already. The Germans, circling to the southeast and the north, and in possession of the Cholm-Lublin railway, endeavor to cut off the defenders of Warsaw.

July 30.—German forces to the northwest of Warsaw, along the Narew, and on the Vistula, in spite of reenforcements, are severally arrested by the Russians. On the Vistula the Germans are hurled back, so London claims.

July 31.—General von Bülow's forces capture Mitau on the Aa River, south of Riga. From Ivangorod eastward beyond Cholm the Russians struggle to prevent General von Mackensen from cutting off Warsaw.

August 1.—Petrograd reports the sinking of a large German transport by an English submarine in the Baltic Sea. British submarines in the Sea of Marmora sink a 3,000-ton enemy vessel and attack smaller craft.

August 3.—The German line is at present distributed under four leaders. General von Bülow commands the forces in the Baltic provinces, which are continuing their descent of the Aa, and are within striking distance of the Radziwilischki-Dvinsk railroad. From Suwalki running westward, and north of the fortified line of the Narew, to a point west of Novogeorgievsk and thence south of the Vistula, is the army of von Hindenburg, which on the north, above Lomza, and on the south, at Blonie, only 15 miles west of Warsaw, is reported successful, tho meeting strong opposition elsewhere. Between Warsaw and Ivangorod is a wedge-shaped sector in charge of General von Woyrsch, which it is claimed has crossed the Vistula and entered that side of Ivangorod lying on the west bank of the Vistula. Between the lower Vistula and the Bug toils the army of von Mackensen, aimed at Brest-Litovsk, and before them, Berlin claims, the Russians are retreating in a northerly direction.

GENERAL

July 28.—Pope Benedict issues an appeal for peace to the warring nations.

July 30.—Geneva reports the Italians gaining on all fronts, having pierced the second Austrian line on the Carso Plateau front, taking several miles of trenches.

August 1.—Reviewing the first year of the war, Berlin newspapers claim that the Central Powers are practically free from invasion and occupy a total of 90,222 square miles of enemy territory in the West and East, or the equivalent of a district twice the size of Bavaria.

GENERAL FOREIGN

July 29.—While forcing a landing of marines at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, two United States sailors and six natives are killed and several wounded.

Secretary Lansing sends an imperative demand to the leaders of the Mexican factions that communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City be re-established to permit the sending in of supplies to the latter city.

July 30.—In a note from Washington Zapata is called to book for the attack on the American, Allan Malory, near Puebla, and assurances of future immunity from danger for American citizens is demanded.

DOMESTIC

July 29.—The American Red Cross Society issues a report showing $1,460,306

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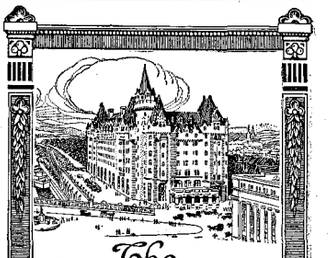

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spent for the relief of suffering due to the war since hostilities began. The personnel now in Europe totals 71 surgeons and 253 nurses, of which, for lack of funds, all will be withdrawn on October 1, save 4 surgeons and 24 nurses in Belgium.

July 30.—The United States cruiser *Tennessee*, dispatched a year ago with $1,000,000 in gold to relieve American refugees abroad, returns with a balance of $169,000. The vessel was engaged also in conveying Jewish refugees into Alexandria.

A negro charged with the murder of three white children is taken from custody and burned at the stake in the public square of Temple, Texas.

August 1.—The Chicago Federation of Labor petitions the President to supplant Secretary of Commerce Redfield's "self-investigation" of the *Eastland* disaster, claiming an evident attempt to whitewash the Federal inspectors.

At the National Peace Congress in Washington the "farmer delegates" oppose and sidetrack resolutions calling for an embargo on arms and push through the conference a memorial resolving to support the Wilson Administration "in its every patriotic effort."

August 3.—The Government makes public two notes from Great Britain concerning the detention of the British steamship *Neches*, in which the British Government declares its right to stifle trade between enemy and neutral countries, including the arresting of unusual consignments through neutral countries adjacent to Germany and Austria. That this is a principle which our own courts have upheld, and that it establishes England's right to halt both in- and out-going vessels, the notes insist.

Department of Commerce figures show an increase of $400,000,000 in foodstuff exports, but a loss of $235,000,000 in cotton shipments.

August 4.—The State Department makes public the German Government's reply to our *William P. Frye* note of June 26. Germany maintains its prior interpretation of the treaty of 1828, but offers to have the amount of damage done in the sinking of the *Frye* appraised by two experts from the two countries. Failing that, the question may be submitted to The Hague.

August 5.—Secretary Lansing meets the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, to confer upon the Mexican situation and provide a definite program for the moral, political, official, and domestic rehabilitation of that country.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Will the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who know the author of the following lines kindly send his name to THE LEXICOGRAPHER, with the title of the work where the lines appear in print, and greatly oblige?

"TRIBUTE TO WORTH"

"'He has no enemies,' you say:
My friend, your boast is poor:
He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If he has none,
Small is the work that he has done.
He has hit no traitor on the hip;
Has cast no cup from perjured lip;
Has never turned the wrong to right:
Has been a coward in the fight."

"H. L. F.," New York City.—"Which is correct—'To place a substance *into* a flask,' or 'To place a substance *in* a flask'?"

In denotes position, state, etc.; *into*, tendency, direction, destination, etc. Therefore, your sentence should read: "To place a substance *into* a flask."

"A. R. M.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Kindly help me with the following:—(1) Certain geographical features in California—a river and a mountain, I think—bear the name *Tehachapi*. The Los Angeles *Times* regularly spells it *Tehachepi*. The maps, most of them, give it as above. Which is correct? Is the name Indian or Spanish? What is its pronunciation? (2) There is a term applied by sea-going men to the inhabitants of Latin-American countries—'spiggotty.' From what was this word derived, and what is the correct spelling? (3) Which is correct: 'compared *with*' or 'compared *to*'? (4) Please give the correct pronunciation of 'Junipero' (Junipero Serra). Should any accent-mark appear over the 'i'? If not, according to my Spanish the pronunciation should be Hu-nee-*pa*-ro. California historians pronounce it Hu-*nee*-pa-ro."

(1) *Tehachapi* is correct. It is an Indian name and the name of a village and pass in Kern county, California. It is pronounced *ti-hach'a-pi—i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *hat*, *a* as in *about*. (2) *Spig'go-ty* is a name given by English-speaking persons to South-American natives. It is derived from the native expression *no speka da* English. (3) Either preposition *with* or *to* may be used. It depends entirely on the sentence in which it is used. See NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY under *compare*, page 540. (4) Not recorded in any books to which we have access. Kindly inform us as to the context. The correct pronunciation "Junipero" is as given by historians in California. The accent-mark should appear over the letter "i."

"J. W. C.," Washington, D. C.—"Please advise whether the singular verb 'is' is used correctly in the following clause: '—and if there *is more than one* column—.' Also the clause: 'If there *is more than one* sheet of orders—.' It occurs to me that the clause might be understood to read: 'and if there are more (sheets) than one sheet—.'"

Goold Brown says: "It is plain that either the word *more*, taken substantively, or the noun to which it relates as an adjective, is the only nominative to the verb *is*." *More* is considered as a quantity or aggregate and not as a number of separate units, and, therefore, calls for a singular verb.

"M. L. G.," Wilmington, N. C.—"Kindly answer the following: (1) What does the 'D.' on a silver coin stand for? I know what the 'CC.,' and 'S.,' and 'O.,' stand for. (2) What are the tiny letters below the neck of head on some silver coins, and for what do they stand? Perhaps they are not letters; they are so small and indistinct. (3) Is the head on the smaller silver coins that of the Philadelphia lady whose head is on the dollar?"

(1) If you will turn to *mint-mark*, under *mint*, on page 1582 of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, you will find the meaning of the various small letters explained. *D* stands for *Dahlonega, Ga.*, or *Denver, Col.* (2) The tiny letter below the neck of the head on some silver coins is a *B*. It is the initial letter of the name of the engraver, Mr. Charles E. Barber, who engraved the designs. He is still the chief engraver at the mint. (3) The head on the dollar is not the same as that on the half-dollar, nor is the former modeled from the features of a Philadelphia lady. The head is an imitation of the head on a French coin of the early eighties.

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